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**Kootenai
National Forest**

Libby, Montana



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HOWARD

Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Management Plan



CABINET MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT PLAN
ON THE KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

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This Plan was developed, in part, for
Completion of the Requirements of
Professional Development Program for
Outdoor Recreation Managers, U.S. Forest Service
Short Course

Conducted By: Department of Recreation and Park Administration
College of Forest and Recreation Resources
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CABINET MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Kootenai National Forest
Libby, Montana

Cabinet Mountain Wilderness Management Plan

ABSTRACT

The Cabinet Mountain Wilderness is a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System, being an area ... "where earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." This 94,272 acre wilderness is located entirely within the State of Montana on the Kootenai National Forest. Administrative responsibilities for management of the wilderness are shared by three Ranger Districts. This management plan also applies to areas being considered for addition to the existing wilderness, about 16,000 acres.

An Interim Management Plan was developed in 1975 to provide general management guidance until all the unit land management plans for the Kootenai National Forest could be completed. Portions of the management guidance for the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness are included in seven different unit plans developed over a six year period with the final unit being completed in 1980. There are some inconsistencies between unit plans resulting in lack of continuity in management direction by unit managers. This plan brings together National, Regional and Forest direction for this specific area in one plan. This plan will be used in the development of a new integrated Forest Plan in response to direction provided in the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

This plan was developed using the outline provided in Forest Service Manual 2322--3 R-1 Supplement 55. Some minor modifications were made in the outline to improve clarity.

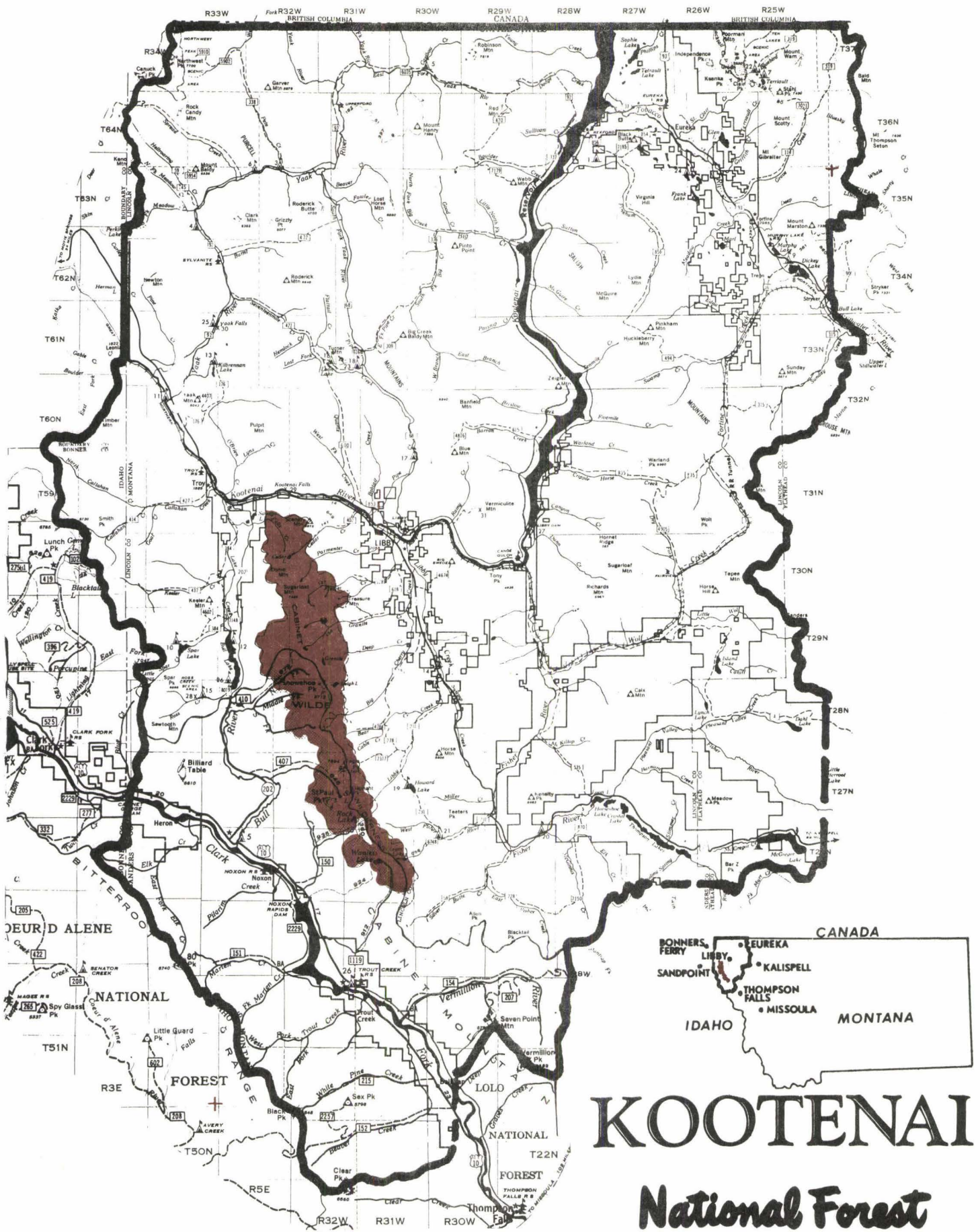
This Wilderness Management Plan:

- (1) States objectives for management of this particular wilderness.
- (2) Describes the current condition of resources and biotic association.
- (3) Describes the interrelationships of resources, existing uses, activities and highlights of unique ecological situations.
- (4) Defines assumptions about trends in use, demands, and needs of the wilderness resource.
- (5) Provides specific management direction necessary to meet the objectives of the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness.

The primary changes in current direction proposed by this plan are:

- (1) Delete the permit requirement for horses.
- (2) Improve or relocate some selected trails hazardous to horse use that are now causing resource damage.
- (3) Prohibit horse use at the Leigh Lake area to reduce overuse.
- (4) Prohibit overnight camping at the Leigh Lake area to reduce overuse.

This plan is confined to management of the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness. Management of areas outside the Wilderness that may have an influence on wilderness resources are covered under existing Land Management Unit Plans and in the future will be included in the Forest Integrated Plan.



CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS



Southeast Cabinet Mountains face - Trail Creek and Lake Creek drainages

Ramsey Creek - Elephant Peak on left - Poorman Creek and road on right

Looking north along Vimy Ridge





Treasure Mountain



Wanless Lake



View north across Rock Creek from Engle Peak

CABINET MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS
Kootenai National Forest

I. INTRODUCTION

The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is located in northwestern Montana. The wilderness is within Lincoln and Sanders Counties and is part of the Kootenai National Forest. The area is administered by the Cabinet, Troy and Libby Ranger Districts. The Cabinets derived their name from early French explorers who observed that the mountains, when viewed from the valley, resembled a series of closets or cabinets. 2/ The north end is approximately 165 miles northeast of Spokane, Washington, by way of U.S. Highway #2. Its south border is approximately 135 miles east of Spokane by way of U.S. Highway #2 and State Highway #200. The area includes numerous drainages which flow into the Kootenai and Clark Fork Rivers.

The boundary description and official map have been filled with Congress in accordance with Section 3(a) (1) of the Wilderness Act (PL 88-577). Copies of this description and maps are on file for public use at the Cabinet, Troy and Libby District Ranger's Office, the Forest Supervisor's Office in Libby, the Regional Forester's Office in Missoula, and the Office of the Chief in Washington, D.C.

The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness contains approximately 94,272 acres with no private land inside its boundaries. 1/ The RARE II areas recommended for additions to the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness total about 16,000 acres.

Originally the area was classified on April 14, 1935 as the Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area containing 88,786 acres. The area was reclassified as the Cabinet Mountains Wild Area on June 26, 1964, with an area of 94,272 acres. With the passage of the Wilderness Act on September 3, 1964, the area became a unit of the National Wilderness system.

The wilderness includes a great variety of outstanding scenery and highly attractive mountain landscapes. There are many small streams and about 85 lakes, the largest of which, Leigh Lake, has a surface area of 142 acres. Many of the lakes are shallow ponds that do not support fish.

Elevation within the wilderness ranges from 2500 feet at the base of Grambauer Mountain to 8712 feet at Snowshoe Peak. Vegetation is sub-alpine in character.

Glaciation has produced spectacular features such as high craggy peaks, vertical cliffs, knife-edged ridges, and many amphitheater-like basins. One small glacier, Blackwell Glacier, and many small snowfields remain today. Many alpine mountain lakes are surrounded by open slopes covered in the summer with a large quantity of wildflowers. Along the open ridges, wind-deformed trees are a prominent feature. From the wilderness, clear water cascades over bedrock streambeds to the valleys below.

At high elevations summers are short, with a growing season of 60 days or less. 2/ Frost occurs every month of the year, (even in summer), with temperatures rarely rising above 85 degrees F. Annual precipitation varies from 30 inches in the lower elevations to over 110 inches along the higher ridges. 13/ Snow is the predominant form of moisture and in alpine elevation often persists throughout the summer months on north-facing aspects. Alpine meadows and most flat areas adjacent to lakes and streams remain wet until late August due

to the abundance of water.

Vegetative cover varies with elevation. Western larch, Douglas-fir and spruce forests occupy the lower slopes. Higher up in the mountain range are small meadows, parks, and lakes where bear-grass and flower-covered slopes and scattered alpine larch, whitebark pine and alpine fir characterize the scene. On rock slopes, only sedges, lichens, moss and small forbs can survive.

Presently three to five thousand people visit this wilderness annually with the majority being Montana residents. 31/ Rugged, steep terrain and dense vegetation confine most visitors to trails; however, cross-country travel is increasing, particularly in areas once considered remote.

Hikers represent the majority of the visitors. 3/ Some lake shores and meadows are heavily impacted by concentrated use due to convenient recreational opportunities. About 10 percent of the visitors use stock for riding or packing 3/

Most campsites were established over the years by visitors who have taken advantage of the small amount of flat ground available adjacent to lakes.

Motorcycle and snowmobile trespass occurs primarily along the south boundary and is generally associated with travel in areas adjacent to the wilderness.

Most of the problems and opportunities in Wilderness Management are associated with visitor use. To understand the problems that are occurring and to predict the future, there is a need to look at past use and the people using the area.

Facts about visitors to the Cabinet Wilderness:

74% of the parties have 4 or less people.
Average length of stay is 1.6 days.
90% hikers
7% horseback
3% hike with pack stock

Most people are involved in 2.5 activities while in the wilderness. The most involved activities are:

61% fishing
81% hiking
45% photography

89% of the visits occur in the summer
73% of the visits are on weekends
58% travel less than 5 miles round trip
75% are Montana residences
66% are 34 years old or younger
30% are 20 years old or younger
76% have previous visits to the wilderness 3/

This plan covers the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness and the three RARE II areas being studied as inclusion for wilderness. Management of areas outside of the wilderness that may have an influence on wilderness resources are covered under existing Land Management Unit Plans and the Forest Integrated Plan.

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

A. To implement the Wilderness Act, the Forest Service has established these objectives for managing National Forest Wilderness.

- To maintain an enduring system of high-quality wildernesses representative of all National Forest ecotypes;
- To perpetuate the wilderness resource for future generations;
- To the extent that it is consistent with the first two, to provide opportunities for public use, enjoyment, and understanding of wilderness and the unique experiences dependent upon a wilderness setting;
- To maintain plants and animals indigenous to the area by protecting the natural dynamic equilibrium associated with natural, complete ecosystems;
- To accommodate and administer those "nonconforming but accepted" uses provided in the Wilderness Act and subsequent acts in a way to minimize their impacts;
- To consider the special protection needs of endangered plant and animal species and their habitats.

EXISTING KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

B. On the Kootenai National Forest management objectives for the Cabinet Wilderness are included in seven (7) final Environmental Statements for the following Land Management Plans of Environmental Quality:

Hoodoo-Fisher Mountain
Libby Face
Keeler
Bull Lake
Upper Fisher
Ibex
Engle

Kootenai Management Policy for the Cabinet Wilderness presented in the Land Management Plans is: (See also Appendix A)

- Serious conflicts between hiker-use and horse-use will be solved in favor of hiker-use (horse-use will be restricted or eliminated).
- All horse-use will be on a permit basis.
- Horse-users will be required to provide feed for their animals.
- Where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected which have a minimum effect on the resources and where continued use will not cause serious off-site problems.
- Where possible spots of significant degradation (camping) will be rehabilitated and protected using native material - where this is not feasible, the spots will be closed to public use until such time as they have rehabilitated naturally.

--Work through the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MDFWP) to regulate fish stocking programs as one means to control use on those lakes where excessive damage is resulting from concentration of people.

--Trail maintenance will be geared to foot travel, rather than horse use.

--Maintenance standards will provide for safe use by hiker and/or horses.

--To reduce damage in heavy horse use areas, a horse hitching area will be developed.

--Signs will be kept to a minimum.

--Wild fires will be treated according to the functional Fire Management Plan for the wilderness.

--No conventional outfitting permits which require extended occupancy in the wilderness will be granted.

--Insect and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

--Restore natural vegetation around sub-alpine lakes.

--Pack-in/pack-out policy will be emphasized.

The major changes to the present policy proposed in this plan is to delete the permit requirement for horses. Also the policy that states, "Trail maintenance will be geared to foot travel, rather than horse use" is changed to "Trails hazardous for horse use will be repaired to a minimum standard for horse use where practical. If repairs are not practical, horseman will be advised by posting the information at trail heads leading into the area."

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

C. The following is a summary of management direction proposed by this plan. A more detailed discussion is contained in Section III.

Wilderness

1. Perpetuate the quality of the existing wilderness.
2. Work toward the restoration of the wilderness resource to a near natural condition where it has been degraded by man.
3. Remove the Soil Conservation Service (S.C.S.) snow course when it is no longer needed. Evaluate desirability of keeping the cabin at Baree Lake when no longer needed to read the snow course.
4. Direct management toward retaining and, wherever appropriate, enhancing solitude, and primitive and unconfined recreation.
5. Redirect use to areas that receive little pressure to reduce pressure on over-used sites.

6. Continue and expand scope of I&E program on low impact camping for hikers and horse users.

Vegetation

1. Monitor visitor use on heavily used areas such as Wanless, Cedar and Geiger Lakes. Take measures to confine and/or reduce the area impacted.
2. Trail marking in the Wilderness will be kept to a minimum as outlined in Part 312 of the Forest Service handbook.
3. Encourage use of propane or gas cooking stoves.
4. Discourage defacing of trees.
5. Encourage use of self-supporting tents.
6. If necessary, close impacted areas temporarily to allow for rehabilitation and recovery, provide alternative use areas where possible.

Forage

1. Day use outfitting permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis to help disperse users to areas that receive little or no use.
2. Encourage week seed free supplemental feed for recreation stock.
3. Monitor recreation grazing sites and impose restrictions necessary to protect the wilderness resource.
4. Work with horse user groups such as the Back Country Horseman for new or improved techniques of low impact camping with horses.
5. When and where necessary to protect wilderness resources, hitching racks will be placed adjacent to heavily used areas.

Wildlife

1. The MDFWP shall be requested to monitor trends in goat, grizzly and big horn sheep populations.
2. Intensive investigation of habitat requirements of all wildlife species will be initiated with priority for research given to grizzly bear.
3. Through the use of brochures and personal contacts, inform visitors on how to camp in bear country and what to do when a bear is encountered.
4. Should conflict arise between grizzly bears and people, special measures, such as closing the area to people will be taken to resolve the conflict and protect the user.

Fisheries

1. Cooperate with MDFWP on fisheries management to insure that these activities and programs meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act.
2. Planting of fish in barren lakes will only be considered if there is no appreciable loss in scientific values or adverse effects on the wilderness resource.
3. Coordinate with the MDFWP in stocking the less used lakes and thereby lessen the impacts on overused lakes.

Soils

1. Relocate and/or improve portions of trails to reduce soil erosion. Trails that are closed and no longer needed will be rehabilitated.
2. Provide additional campsites at overused areas such as Upper and Lower Cedar Lake, Sky Lake and Wanless Lake. Close and rehabilitate several overused campsites. Scarify the soil and plant native species of grass and herbaceous plants.
3. Remove fireplace grates to discourage continuous use of an area. Emphasize low impact camping technique.
4. To reduce overuse of the area adjacent to Leigh Lake, overnight camping will be discouraged.

Minerals

1. Administer prospecting and mining activities in an equitable manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Wherever possible minimize impacts of mining activities on the wilderness resource.
2. Encourage geochemical exploration and core drilling in the wilderness as opposed to pit type excavations.
3. District Rangers will stay abreast of potential or existing prospecting activities.

Sound and Air

1. Where manageable or negotiable, identify and mitigate outside influences.

Scenic

1. Control the size, installation and location of approved recreation facilities to protect the wilderness resource.
2. Bring overused areas under management by:
 - (a) providing alternate sites or routes.
 - (b) closing the area until rehabilitation can be done.
 - (c) or reducing activities by restricting use.

Land Ownerships and Adjustments

1. Manage areas identified as potential wilderness to protect wilderness values until a final decision is made on classification.
2. Continue to seek ways to acquire desired identified lands adjacent to the wilderness.

Land Occupancy

1. Establish a time by joint agreement with SCS when the installations not approved under Section 4(d) (4) of the Wilderness Act will be removed.
2. Evaluate desirability of keeping the cabin at Baree Lake when no longer needed for administrative use.
3. New request for snow courses and related hydrologic measurements will be permitted under provision of Section 4(d) (4) of the Wilderness Act.

Fire Management

1. Fires will be managed, in accordance with the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness Fire Management Plan.
2. Rare II study areas that are incorporated into the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness will be added to the Wilderness Fire Management Plan.
3. Fires on areas being considered for additions to the wilderness will be managed in accordance with the Forest policies for areas outside the wilderness.

Insect and Disease

1. All insect infestations or disease outbreaks will be allowed to play their natural role.
2. No insect or disease control work will be undertaken unless it is threatening adjacent lands.

Visitor Safety

1. With Supervisor approval, mechanized equipment may be used in emergencies.
2. Personal risk resulting from wilderness characteristics (rugged terrain, isolation, etc.) shall not be minimized.
3. General hazards will not be signed in the wilderness.
4. Evacuation of the general public in life threatening situations is the responsibility of the County Sheriff.
5. Provide safety information to the public.

Law Enforcement

1. Provide for timely preventive action when wilderness values are involved.
2. Inform the public of wilderness rules and the basis for them, prior to entry into the wilderness.
3. Maintain boundary signs where motorized equipment can gain entrance to the area.
4. Follow-up with legal measures where violations occur.
5. Where possible, close trails that lead into the wilderness to motorized equipment.

Access System

1. To reduce resource impacts and maximize recreational values a Wilderness Trail Plan will be prepared showing the location of both new trails and reconstructed or relocated trails. This plan will give priority to the establishment of loop trails wherever possible.

2. To minimize user conflict and protect wilderness resources, horses will not be permitted to use the Leigh Lake Trail.
3. Erosion control of trails will receive high priority in trail maintenance.
4. Where possible and as funds become available, relocate portions of heavily eroded trails.
5. New trails at popular lakes may be constructed to disperse use to reduce activities at overused sites.
6. Key main trails will be maintained annually, if funds are available.
7. When funds become available, complete the Taylor Peak Trail.
8. Coordinate timber sale road development to improve trail access and trail head facilities.
9. Acquire trail right-of-ways needed to support the approved Trail Plan—consider including Parmenter, Crowell Creek and Grambauer Trails.
10. Maintain trail registers at all primary access points.

Signs

1. Signing and sign standards will be according to Forest Service Manual 2323.61, 7160 and Forest Service Handbook 7109.11 Section 52.81.
2. Install a standard Northern Region wilderness information board and registration box at all trail heads.
3. Install wilderness boundary signs at locations where trespass by snowmobiles is likely to occur in winter and trail bikes in the summer.

Communication

1. Remove any old telephone line that is found within the wilderness.

Information, Education, Maps and Brochures

1. Emphasize information and education contacts with users of wilderness prior to entry and during their visit.

Administrative Activities

1. Develop a program to provide public contact facilities, communication, and Forest Service personnel necessary to meet demands of the future that will protect and enhance the wilderness values and resources.
2. Employ enough personnel to serve the public.

CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS

WILDERNESS
BOUNDARY

PROPOSED
ADDITIONS

ACCESS
ROADS
TRAILS
TRAIL HEADS

The map displays the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and various lakes and towns. The wilderness boundary is shown in a thick black line, and proposed additions are indicated by a dashed line. Access roads are shown as solid lines, and trails are shown as dotted lines. Trail heads are marked with black dots. The map also includes labels for various mountains, lakes, and towns, as well as a legend for wilderness boundaries and access.

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The map shows the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels, and Howard Lake. The wilderness boundary is shown in a thick black line, and proposed additions are shown in a dashed line. Access roads are shown in a thin black line, and trails are shown in a dotted line. Trail heads are marked with black dots. The map also shows the surrounding towns of Libby and Glacier, and the nearby towns of Dorn Skeels, Howard Lake, and Cabinet. The map includes a legend and a detailed view of the wilderness area.

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The map shows the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the Bull River. The wilderness boundary is shown in a thick black line, and proposed additions are shown in a dashed line. Access roads are shown in a thin black line, and trails are shown in a dotted line. Trail heads are marked with black dots. The map also shows the locations of several towns, including Libby, and the names of various mountains and peaks. A legend in the top right corner explains the symbols used on the map.

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The map shows the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the Bull River. Key features include:

- Wilderness Boundary:** A solid black line.
- Proposed Additions:** A dashed black line.
- Access Roads:** A solid black line.
- Trails:** A dotted black line.
- Trail Heads:** A black dot.

Other labels on the map include: McConnel Mtn, Savage Lake, Lions Picnic Grounds, Burlington, Northern River, Libby, Dorn Skeels, Bad Medicine, Ross Creek, Bull River, Loveland Pk, Huckleberry Mtn, Stevens Pk, Old Trail Pt, Burr Knob, and various other mountain peaks and towns.

CABINET MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS

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The map displays the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the surrounding region. Key features include the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the surrounding region. The map shows the wilderness boundary, proposed additions, access roads, trails, and trail heads. The map includes labels for various mountains, lakes, and towns, as well as a legend for wilderness boundaries and access.

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The map displays the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area, including the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the Bull River. Key features include the Cabinet Mountains, Dorn Skeels Mountains, and the Bull River. The map also shows the proposed additions to the wilderness area, access roads, trails, and trail heads. The map includes labels for various mountains, lakes, and towns, as well as a legend for wilderness boundaries and access.

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III. MANAGEMENT SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS AND DIRECTION

A. ECOLOGICAL, COMPONENTS AND RESOURCES

Current Situation - overview

The Cabinet Mountain Wilderness is attractive because of its spectacular scenery, its many lakes and streams, and its geological, botanical and wildlife features.

The small size of the Cabinet, along with its long and narrow dimensions, complicates management of the resource.

The influence of man cannot be avoided in the Cabinets due to its configuration and the nearness of roads. From the ridge above the Upper Sky Lakes the St. Regis mill whistle in Libby can be heard and from Baree Mountain one readily sees the Bonneville Powerline. Also, the limited number of loop trails in the Cabinets leads to back tracking and more frequent visitor encounters on the trail.

Opportunities for solitude are outstanding in a few places. There are several drainages that are seldom entered and the probability of encountering another person is very low. Primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities are varied including such activities as mountaineering, skitouring, snowshoeing, photography, fishing, hunting, backpacking, hiking, exploring, camping, viewing scenery and wildlife and horseback riding. Hiking, fishing and photography are the primary recreation pursuits.

B. RESOURCES

WILDERNESS

Current Situation

The Cabinets were set aside as a primitive area in 1935. Prior to 1935, the area retained its primitive state primarily due to its rugged topography, high elevation, the difficulty of building transportation systems, and the lack of economically available resources. Consequently, during the early days of development in Lincoln and Sanders Counties the Cabinets were not logged, grazed or mined extensively.

The majority of the area receives light human use and offers opportunities for solitude. The easily reached fishable lakes and some of the trails are receiving the bulk of the recreational use. In the Cabinets 90% of the recreational use occurs on less than 10% of the area. It is in the "10%" or less where recreational use is causing resource damage and degradation of the wilderness resource. In areas such as Leigh, Lower Geiger, Wanless, Cedar and Granite Lakes vegetation is dying, soil is bared and compacted, firewood is scarce, litter is common, and in a few areas poor sanitation practices are obvious. Stock use has resulted in some site deterioration at Cedar Lakes, Upper Geiger and Wanless Lakes and some trail damages.

Some of the problems occurring in the Cabinets are due to a lack of understanding of wilderness. Users do not always realize that the perpetuation

of the wilderness environment is dependent upon the behavior of the user. Quite often they do not recognize that the wilderness is sensitive to the presence of man and that improper behavior threatens both the environmental value and quality of the wilderness.

In 1978 the Libby District developed a low impact camping slide program which has been presented to all the grades in the Libby school system and to most of the community's civic organizations, such as Rotary and Lions.

The imprint of man's work in the wilderness exists in the form of 125+ miles of trails, one treated-timber stock and foot bridge, 5 native material foot bridges, trail signs, 9 fire-place grates, a cabin at Baree Lake, snow courses at Baree Lake and Poorman Creek, trout stocked in many lakes, damage to soil and vegetation from concentrated use at campsites, litter, and some small metal culverts.

Early efforts of wilderness guards were directed more towards picking up trash, improving recreation facilities, such as campsites and trails and posting signs. In the last few years wilderness guards have focused on presenting a personal message on low impact camping and on wilderness ethic.

Assumptions

The imprint of man will persist if visitor behavior and use patterns continue at the present level. The opportunity for solitude will exist due to the rugged terrain and amount of area not accessible by trail.

The activities of man outside the area will continue to have their effect within the wilderness.

Natural plant succession and ecosystems will continue to be affected by people and recreation livestock.

Intensive management will be necessary to protect and enhance the wilderness resource at heavily used campsites.

Use in the future will continue to be mostly by "locals", predominantly backpackers (90%).

Management Direction

Perpetuate the quality of the existing wilderness.

Work toward the restoration of the wilderness resource to a near natural condition where it has been degraded by man.

Remove the SCS snow course when it is no longer needed which is expected to be within 10 years.

Do not modify the wilderness resource unless such modification is clearly supported by an environmental assessment and compatible with the mandates of the Wilderness Act.

Direct management toward retaining and, wherever appropriate, enhancing solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation.

Redirect use to areas that receive little pressure to decrease pressure on overused sites.

Continue with I&E program on low impact camping for hiker and stockmen. To reduce visitor impacts through education emphasize proper disposal of human waste.

VEGETATION

Current Situation

Trees in the Cabinet Wilderness vary from dense stands of large mature Douglas-fir, Western Larch, Western White Pine and some Engelmann spruce at lower elevation graduating to scattered subalpine fir and white bark pine at higher elevations. Other trees found scattered throughout the area include Grand Fir, Western Red Cedar, Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Lodgepole Pine.

Of special interest is the Alpine Larch (*Larix lyallii*). This tree is generally found at higher elevations, 6,500 feet - 7,000 feet, and among rocky crags. ^{14/} Its limited range includes the subalpine zone of the Rocky Mountains from the Salmon River north to the Banff-Alberta region. The tree is short, limby and grows very slowly. It becomes quite showy during late August and early September when its needles turn golden. The needles are eventually shed in the late fall.

Dense alder, huckleberry, and menziesia brush grow among trees, especially on north slopes. On the higher reaches such flora as beargrass, various species of forbs and sedges, and a variety of wild-flowers grow where sufficient soil exists. The wilderness guard in 1978, who was a botanist, identified over 130 flowering plants within the wilderness.

Man has influenced the natural character of the flora through indiscriminate use of livestock feed. Demands for dead and down fuelwood at some of the popular sites exceeds the easily accessible supply. Defacing of live trees along the trails and in the campsites has occurred. In these overused areas, the natural ecosystem has declined due to soil compaction, the cutting of trees for fuel and shelter, carving and stripping of the bark and the tying of stock. Tethering of horses has caused damage at campsites. Pawing by horses has compacted soil, stripped ground vegetation and damaged trees by rubbing the bark, and exposing roots. In the timbered area around Minor Lake, an escaped campfire in 1973 damaged the camping area.

Suppression of fires has altered the successional stages of plant and animal communities.

There has been no commercial timber harvesting within the wilderness, however, some timber has been cut for mine timbers, to build helispots, to clear

the way for trails for tent poles and to build cabins at various locations. The only cabin that remains suitable for inhabitation is at Baree Lake.

Assumptions

Alpine Larch, growing on limited range in the west, will continue to be a unique tree in this general area. It is unlikely this tree will be endangered by man due to its location, size and scattered distribution.

It is unlikely that plants unique to the high elevation area of the wilderness will be threatened by man.

Man's activities, particularly those associated with campsites, will continue to alter and damage plant communities.

Outbreaks of insects and disease can be expected in all age classes of trees.

Management of natural fire will result in the periodic establishment of fire-dependent plant and animal communities.

Management Direction

Monitor visitor impact on heavily used areas, such as Wanless, Cedar, Leigh and Geiger Lakes. Take measures to confine and/or reduce the area impacted to acceptable standards.

Trail marking in the Cabinets will be kept to a minimum as outlined in Part 312 of the Trail Handbook (Appendix D).

Use of fuel wood substitutes such as propane or gas backpack stoves will be encouraged.

Through the use of I&E contact, emphasize the effects of defacing and cutting live trees. Encourage the use of self-supporting tents, (low impact camping techniques). If necessary, close impacted areas temporarily and allow for rehabilitation and recovery.

FORAGE

Current Situation

There is a scarcity of suitable forage for stock grazing. Grasses, forbs and sedges growing on wet sites do provide some forage, but they are poor grazing areas for domestic stock. High mountain meadows will not tolerate heavy grazing or trampling due to shallow soils and the short growing season.

The most abundant and accessible forage is located adjacent to lakes and streams and in some snow slide areas. Forage is not extensive enough to provide feed for many animals.

Grazing permits for sheep or cattle have not been issued in this wilderness. Some grazing by recreation stock, horses, mules and burrows does occur, but has not been extensive for the last five or six years.

Most non-commercial recreation stock trips are of 2 or 3 days duration, with the riders usually having destination in

mind. Most people recognize the shortage of forage and pack supplemental feed for their stock. The heaviest grazing occurs around Cedar Lakes, Sky Lakes, Granite Lake and Wanless Lake. At present there is no evidence that competition for forage exists between big game and recreation stock.

Supplemental feeding of stock has introduced minor amounts of non indigenous plants such as alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, fan weed and thistle at some campsites and along the trail. 18/

Assumptions

Request for commercial outfitting camp use permits will be received.

Forage for recreation stock grazing will continue to be limited.

Stock management and/or controls may be needed for protection of the wilderness resources in the future.

Supplemental feed for recreation stock will continue to be necessary.

Management Direction

However, permits for day use outfitting will be considered on a case-by-case basis to help disperse users to areas that receive little or no use. Permits for commercial outfitting camps will not be issued.

Encourage weed seed free supplemental feed for recreation stock.

Monitor recreation stock grazing sites and impose restrictions only as necessary to protect the wilderness resource.

Work with horse user groups such as the Back Country Horsemen to improve techniques of low impact camping with horses.

When and where necessary to protect the wilderness resource, hitching racks will be placed in heavily used areas. Generally such facilities will be located well away from use areas in an area that can support sustained use with minimal effect on the wilderness resource.

WILDLIFE

Current Situation

The area provides habitat for a variety of wildlife. Animals known and suspected to inhabit the wilderness are listed in Appendix E.

Visitor response from registration cards and post surveys indicates that viewing of wildlife is an important activity.

The MDFWP has the responsibility for establishing and administering regulations to manage wildlife. The Forest Service has the responsibility to manage wildlife habitat on National Forest lands.

The grizzly bear, classified as a threatened species in Montana under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, inhabits the area. 16/ There have been 3 to 5 confirmed sightings of grizzly bears per year. 31/ There have been no known encounters between man and grizzly bears

resulting in injury, but there are unconfirmed reports of grizzly damage to camps. Research has been initiated on the Kootenai National Forest to evaluate grizzly habitat and the bear's needs for survival. 16/ By law, hunting of grizzly bears is not permitted in this area.

In 1969, 33 big horn sheep were transplanted to the Bull River drainage. Some sheep migration from the Kootenai herd has been observed.

Black bears, mountain goats, grizzly bears and big horn sheep are yearlong residents; other large mammals such as mule and whitetailed deer, moose and elk are summer residents. Snow depth and poor aspect in general make it impossible for adequate winter habitat to exist for deer and elk. 31/ Providing winter habitat outside the wilderness is necessary to ensure summer populations of these species.

For the past 5 years, the MDFWP has issued 5 permits annually for hunting of mountain goats. Success is reported as 80 to 100%. 32/

Due to the remoteness of the area, big game hunting is light.

Assumptions

The wilderness will continue to be an important all year long range for grizzly bears, big horn sheep and mountain goats. It will also continue to be an important summer range for elk, deer and moose. 15, 16, 31, 32/

Interest in viewing all forms of wildlife will become an increasingly important wildlife activity.

The presence of grizzly bear habitat within the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness does not necessarily guarantee survival of this animal. 16/

Hunting for both small game and big game will remain light due to the remoteness of the wilderness.

As users increase, undesirable human stresses on wildlife species may develop. Bears may become a conflict. 15/ Special management measures may be required to maintain grizzly bear populations as public use increases. 15/

Management Direction

Management practices on National Forest lands outside and adjacent to the wilderness shall consider provisions for winter habitat for elk and deer.

The MDFWP shall be requested to monitor trends in goat, grizzly and big horn sheep population.

Intensive investigation of habitat requirements of all wildlife species should be initiated. Priority for research will be given for the grizzly bear.

Through the use of brochures and personal contacts, inform visitors on how to camp in bear country and what to do when a bear is encountered.

Should conflict arise between grizzly bears and people, special measures, such as closing the area to people will be taken to resolve the conflict and protect the user.

FISHERIES

Current Situation

Information from the self registration system and from past surveys show fishing is a primary attraction and activity in the Cabinets. The clear, blue alpine lakes are a fisherman's paradise. Species present are rainbow trout, brook trout, yellowstone cutthroat and west slope cutthroat. (Appendix F).

Many of the lakes are sterile, glaciated bodies of water with no fish life. 2,33/ From 1900 to 1920 the Federal Government operated fish trains which brought fingerlings from the midwest to Libby by train. Fish were packed from the railroad siding to the Cabinet Lakes. Further plants in barren high lakes were made in 1930-1931 by Forest Service trail crews. 2/ Fish came from the Libby hatchery and were taken into the Cabinets by way of pack animal. Beginning in the 1950's, the MDFWP began fish plants by using fixed wing aircraft. 2,32/ The exact number of fishable lakes in the Cabinets is not known and the species in certain lakes is uncertain. The MDFWP has completed habitat surveys on many of the lakes in the area. (Appendix F).

The more accessible lakes have received fairly heavy fishing pressure. Fishing success is generally good with legal limits frequent. Most fish do not exceed 10 inches in length due to the restricted food supply and short season. 33/ Most of the lakes have a low nutrient supply. There are no known non-game fish species in any of the lakes. 2,33/

Most streams are small, have steep gradients, contain natural fish barriers, and are relatively infertile. 33/ However, these streams support fish which have migrated out of lakes and have self-sustaining resident populations. These resident populations are governed by the size of the streams. Some small streams near lakes are used for spawning. 33/

Assumptions

Fishing pressure will increase and continue to be a key attraction.

Close cooperation and coordination of fish management is required between the MDFWP and the Forest Service.

Fish stocking and management can be used to distribute visitor use.

Management Direction

Cooperate with the MDFWP on fisheries management to insure that these activities and programs meet the requirements of the Wilderness Act.

Planting of fish in barren lakes will only be considered if there is no appreciable loss in scientific values or adverse effects on the wilderness resource.

Coordinate with MDFWP in stocking the less used lakes and thereby lessen the impacts on overused lakes. Inform wilderness users of the fishery resource in the lesser used lakes.

Encourage the MDFWP to complete the habitat studies on the Cabinet Lakes.

WATER

Current Situation

The Cabinets contribute water to both the Kootenai and Clark Fork Rivers. Runoff furnishes water needed for agriculture, domestic, power and recreation purposes downstream. Snow pack exceeds 14 feet in many places and several areas in the Cabinets record 100+ inches of precipitation a year 2, 10, 13/

The Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service measure snow in two areas of the Cabinets, Poorman Creek and Barea Lake. Crews use snowshoes to hike into the snow courses and no motorized devices are used. The snow course markers and snow depth gages are not visible from and trails.

Approximately 5,140 acres of the City of Libby's Flower Creek municipal watershed is located in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness. Average annual precipitation in the watershed is 60 inches. 10/ Water has been of high quality and turbidity measurements have indicated a low level of particulate in the water. The Montana State Water Pollution Control Council has given Flower Creek an "A Closed" rating. No additional streamflow dams or water storage facilities are planned and there are no facilities inside the wilderness. The "Cabinet" water is of a high quality with some minor pollution because of sanitation problems at the popular lakes. 2, 10/ Detergents, fish intestines, etc., have been found in some of the waters.

Assumptions

Demands for high quality onsite and downstream water will continue. Flower Creek will continue to supply Libby's water needs in the future.

Additional snow surveys and watershed measurements may be requested by both Federal and State Agencies.

Water quality is degraded to a minor degree by detergents, trampling of stream banks and lakeshores adjacent to camp areas, and intensive though brief rain storms over trails. Overall degradation of water quality is unlikely; however, localized, short-term water degradation could occur near camping areas.

Snow avalanches occur throughout the area during the winter.

Natural fire could contribute to the overland flow of water causing erosion and may result in ashes in streams.

Requests for water developments for irrigation use in the wilderness is unlikely.

Management Direction

Wilderness visitors shall be encouraged to use biodegradable soap and to dispose of human waste and waste water at least 100 feet from streams and lakes.

Water diversion barriers build of native material shall be installed on trails to divert sediment-laden runoff from flowing directly into streams.

When necessary to avoid excessive damage to soils and vegetation, campsites will be regulated or closed as needed. Minor relocations of existing trails will be made to prevent unnecessary soil damage.

Areas may be restricted from entry by hikers, riding and pack stock to protect trails and campsite area from erosion or excessive vegetative damage.

SOILS

Current Situation

The soils and landforms of the Cabinet Mountains were mapped at the landtype level using the Land System Inventory. ^{2/} This process uses mapping keys on landform as the major delineation feature, each delineation has a common pattern of soil and climax vegetation. These patterns and the associated landforms are called landtype. ^{2/} Since the landtype is delineated mainly due to landform, a large segment of land can be mapped accurately from aerial photos. Random spot checks were used to confirm relationships of soil, vegetation and landform. Detail information on land typing is included in each Unit Plan.

The Cabinet Mountains were carved from argillites, quartzites and limestone of the precambrian belt series, intruded by granite stocks and diorite sills. ^{2/}

The Cabinets have been extensively glaciated. Alpine glaciation is dominant at the high elevations resulting in sharp ridges, cirque lakes, wet meadows, hanging valleys, u-shaped valleys, scoured side slopes and filled valleys. ^{2/}

The soils forming from the Sedimentary Belt rock contain a large percentage of very angular rock interspersed with lesser amounts of fines. The soils of the intrusions contain rounded rock and have fines that are more coarse than those of the Belt parent material. Other than in the valleys, the soils are very shallow and rocky and usually less than 1 foot deep. Much of the wilderness has a shallow brown loess soil that is

rich in organic matter, has a natural fertility, and holds moisture needed for plant growth. ^{2/} The soils are quite resistant to erosion and have fairly light infiltration and percolation rates. ^{35/} Infiltration capacity can be significantly reduced by trampling, resulting in overland flow of water. ^{2/}

Soils are in pristine condition except for some erosion resulting from trail use and compaction from repeated use by people at campsites and horse grazing in a few areas. ^{2/}

Heavy recreational use associated with campsites and day-use areas, has resulted in damage to soils and vegetation thus altering their natural character. Constructing trails on soils, landforms, and vegetative types vulnerable to damage has resulted in unnatural erosion which accelerates during wet seasons.

Avalanche paths are signs of natural erosion occurring throughout the area.

Assumptions

Unnatural erosion will continue on trails built on soils, landforms and vegetation types that are vulnerable to damage.

Relocating portions of some trails could eliminate or significantly reduce soil erosion.

Trampling of vegetation and soil damage will continue at heavily-used campsites.

Some severely impacted campsites may not rehabilitate naturally.

Management Direction

Relocate and/or maintain portions of trail to reduce soil erosion. Trails that are closed and no longer needed will be rehabilitated.

Provide additional campsites at overused areas such as Upper and Lower Cedar Lake, Sky Lake and Wanless Lake. Close and rehabilitate severely overused campsites. Scarify the soil; plant with native species of grasses and heraceous plants.

Remove fireplace grates to discourage continuous use of an area. Emphasize low impact camping techniques.

To reduce overuse of the area adjacent to Leigh Lake, overnight camping will be discouraged.

MINERALS

Current Situation

The U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines studied the Cabinet mineral values in 1972 and 1973. The report states that the wilderness area is mineralized. ^{35/}

Old mineral activity is present throughout much of the wilderness. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have been mined just

outside the wilderness boundary. 5/ Many unpatented claims presently are located within the wilderness boundary. Prospecting activity has greatly increased in recent years due to the increased value of copper and silver as well as the time limitation on mineral development set forth in the Wilderness Act. American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) started an intensive program in 1979 to further identify a deposit of silver and copper in the Chicago Peak area.

Patented mining claims adjacent to the Cabinets have resulted in some poor wilderness boundary locations. In some areas, for example Lower Geiger Lake and Bramlet Lake, the wilderness boundary is the claim boundary is not on hydrologic divides. Mineral development that is expected to occur may not be compatible with the wilderness.

Assumptions

The prospecting is expected to increase prior to the area closure to mineral entry on December 31, 1983.

It is possible that mineral development may occur on the west side of the Cabinets.

Management Direction

Administer prospecting and mining activities in an equitable manner consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Wherever possible minimize impacts of mining activities on the wilderness resources.

Encourage geochemical exploration and core drilling in the wilderness as opposed to pit type excavations.

District Rangers will stay abreast of potential or existing prospecting activities.

SOUND AND AIR

Current Situation

Sounds alien to wilderness are frequently heard. Military, commercial and private aircraft fly over the Cabinets. There are occasional low flights over the wilderness by small private aircraft.

Depending on wind and weather conditions, the whistle at the St. Regis Mill in Libby can be heard on the ridge above Sky Lakes. From the valleys, noise of logging operations occasionally penetrates into the wilderness.

Sounds such as shouts and gunshots are also generated by wilderness users.

The Clean Air Act of 1977 required that air quality standards for mandatory Class I areas (wilderness) be established. This class permits only minute pollution increases above the present condition.

Air pollution primarily from the burning of slash by private, as well as Government agencies outside of the wilderness occasionally invades the atmosphere over the wilderness. This occurs mostly during the fall months.

Within the area, smoke from campfires occasionally permeates the air around campsites.

Assumptions

Alien sounds originating outside the wilderness will continue to affect the wilderness resource.

Sounds such as shouts and gunshots generated by wilderness users will continue and will become more frequent as use increases.

Air pollution and visual quality may improve as a result of actions of the Clean Air Act.

Management Direction

Where manageable or negotiable, identify and mitigate outside influence.

SCENIC

Current Situation

Prominent peaks such as Dome Mountain, Parmenter Mountain, Indian Head, Big Loaf Mountain, Snowshoe Peak, A Peak, Ibex Peak; the abundance of alpine flora, numerous lakes; and the variety of land forms make this a highly scenic wilderness.

All of the mountain peaks and most of the ridges afford views of the Clark Fork River, Kootenai River and/or Bull River Drainages. On clear days, the peaks of Glacier Park are visible. Activities of man outside the wilderness such as road building, timber harvest areas and power lines are very visible.

Visual intrusions on the land within the wilderness are trails, nine fireplace grates, signs, overused campsites at Wanless, Upper and Lower Geiger Lakes, Leigh Lake, Granite Lake, Lower Sky Lakes, Minor Lake, Lower Hanging Valley, Upper and Lower Cedar Lakes and the old fire line on Treasure Mountain in Granite Creek.

Overused campsites are characterized by areas of bare ground, soil compaction, tree roots exposed and fire rings. Most if not all overused campsites have just developed as a result of the "path of least resistance." Little or no attempt has been made to develop or direct users to seldom used areas.

At Baree Lake there is an old cabin that is presently used during the winter by the crew measuring the snow course. The snow course consists of two 2 1/2 inch pipes, 18 feet tall and 20 six by eight inch signs nailed to trees.

Assumptions

The views of man's activities in the surrounding valleys will always prevail.

Continued or increased levels of recreational use in some areas of the wilderness will result in a trampled appearance.

Management Direction

Control the size, installation and location of approved recreation facilities to protect the wilderness resource.

Bring overused areas under management by:

1. Providing alternate sites or routes.
2. Closing the area until rehabilitation can be done.
3. Or reducing activities by restructuring use.

C. LAND USE AND PROTECTION

LAND OWNERSHIPS AND ADJUSTMENTS

Current Situation

The Cabinet Mountain Wilderness varies from one mile to seven and a half miles wide and is about 34 miles long. There is no privately owned land within the wilderness boundary, however, there is private ownership adjacent to the wilderness boundary that has been identified as desirable to acquire to protect wilderness values. ^{6/} These private lands are identified in the Cabinet Mountain Composite which was approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and is on file at the Libby Ranger Station and the Kootenai National Forest Supervisor's Office. A total of 1860 acres were identified as desirable to acquire all of which are adjacent to the east boundary of the wilderness. (Appendix G).

There are three areas in the Keeler, Ibex-Engle and Bull Lake Planning Units that were identified in the final Environmental Statement for the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) published in January 1979 for allocation to wilderness designation. These three areas are RARE areas B1676 McKay Creek, C1670-Cabinet Face West, O1682-Chippewa Creek, and the Cabinet Face East (the west segment) RARE II 1-681. (Appendix A).

In addition to the areas identified in RARE II several other areas in Rock Creek Drainage are being recommended for addition to the wilderness to establish a better administrative boundary, (Appendix A). In reviewing the maps in Appendix A note that only some of the areas are proposed additions to the Cabinet Wilderness system.

Assumptions

As funds become available, identified private lands adjacent to the wilderness that are determined as suitable additions to the wilderness, will be acquired through exchange or purchase.

Lands outside of the wilderness that are recognized as suitable for addition to the wilderness will be sought as part of the wilderness.

Management Direction

Manage areas identified as potential wilderness to protect wilderness values until a final decision is made on classification.

Continue to seek ways to acquire desired identified lands adjacent to the wilderness.

LAND OCCUPANCY

Current Situation

During the 1976 and 1977 field season, a special use permit was issued to the Wilderness Institute to guide backpacking trips in the wilderness. No interest by the outfitter has been expressed to continue this program.

As previously mentioned, the SCS and the Forest Service maintains snow measuring courses in Poorman Creek and at Baree Lake. Current Forest Service Manual direction is to permit no new sites unless they are part of projects approved by the President and to phase out existing sites as soon as adequate correlation can be established with data sites outside the wilderness, (Appendix H). The period of time suggested to remove installation will generally be less than 10 years.

Assumptions

The SCS will have a need to measure existing snow courses until a correlation can be established with a course outside the wilderness.

There may be additional requests for snow courses and related hydrologic measurements.

In the future requests by outfitters and guides to conduct business in the wilderness will be received.

Management Direction

Establish a time by joint agreement with the SCS when the installation not approved under Section 4(d) (4) of the Wilderness Act will be removed.

New requests for snow courses and related hydrologic measurement sites will be permitted for projects approved by the President under provisions of Section 4(d) (4) of the Wilderness Act.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Current Situation

The fire occurrence is low in the Cabinets with most fires caused by lightning. A few man-caused fires occur along trails and near lakes. For the period of 1940 through 1980 there are 114 recorded fires of which 86% were caused by lightning. The largest fire recorded in the past 40 years occurred at Sky Lake in 1967 when a lightning strike resulted in a 670 acre fire. 1/

The frequency of fire occurrence seems to decrease from north to south and has been concentrated in 4 principal areas, mainly around Cedar and Minor Lake, Flower Creek drainage, Double Lake, and St. Paul-Moran Basin area. 1/

Fire suppression has been based on strong initial attack with conventional hand tool and air support. 4/(5100)

In 1935, the Forest Service instituted what became known as the "10 a.m." fire control policy. It stated, in part, that:

"Fire suppression will be fast, energetic, thorough, and conducted with a high degree of regard for personal safety. 4/(5100)

When fire attack fails...organize and activate sufficient strength to control every fire within the first work period. If a fire is not controlled in the first work period, the attack each succeeding day will be planned and executed to obtain control before 10 o'clock the next morning." 4/(5100)

This aggressive fire suppression in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness has probably resulted in higher fuel buildups than occurred naturally over the area as a whole, and possibly has tended to decrease successional-stage diversity in some areas. 1/

In February 1978, the Forest Service fire control policy was revised and became a fire management policy. The management policy states that fire management on National Forest system lands is to provide well-planned and executed fire protection. In addition, fire use programs should be cost effective, responsive to land and resource management goals and objectives, and should support the Resource Planning Act. Under this revised policy, the beneficial results of fire are recognized in Forest Service land management plans. 1/

A Fire Management Plan for the Cabinet Wilderness has been prepared and approved in response to the Forest Service Fire Management Policy and the guidance in the Wilderness Act of 1964. This plan will serve as the basis for all future fire management activities in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness.

The Fire Management Plan divides the wilderness into two basic types of fire management areas. These two types are broken down into five management areas. Within each area, prescriptions have been developed giving the conditions which must prevail for lightning fires to be managed as prescribed fires. In general, lightning fires will be managed as prescribed fires except during periods of highest fire danger.

All man caused fires will be suppressed.

Assumptions

With the expected increased use, the number of man caused fires may increase.

Large fires can be expected in the wilderness.

Lightning caused fires will be allowed to play their natural role as defined in the Fire Management Plan for the Cabinets.

There will be divergent public views on allowing fires to play their natural role.

Management Direction

Fires will be managed, in accord with the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness Fire Management Plan.

RARE II study areas that are incorporated into the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness will be added to the Fire Management Plan after examination of the vegetation, fuels, and constraints involved. New fire prescriptions may be necessary as a result of these considerations.

Fires on areas being considered for additions to the wilderness will be suppressed in accordance with the Forest policies for areas outside the wilderness.

INSECTS AND DISEASE

Current Situation

Many of the timber stands within and adjacent to the wilderness are mature and are becoming susceptible to insect and disease. There has been endemic infestations of Douglas-fir bark beetle, spruce bark beetle, and mountain pine beetle in and adjacent to the wilderness. There is no history of an epidemic of insects or disease, or known instances of control work.

Assumptions

The likelihood of large buildups of insect populations may be reduced if fire is allowed to play its natural role.

The values of the area as a control for study of insects and diseases will increase with time.

There may be insect and disease epidemics within the area. Demands may be made to control insect and disease infestations.

Management Direction

All insects and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

No insect or disease control work will be undertaken unless adjacent lands are threatened.

VISITOR SAFETY

Current Situation

The principal hazard to visitor safety is off-trail travel over the severe, precipitous terrain. However, travel on trails is relatively safe for the novice in reasonably good physical condition.

About one serious visitor accident occurs annually. The County Sheriff has the primary responsibility for aid and rescue with assistance from search and rescue personnel. Rescue often requires the use of a helicopter. 7, 12/ Generally, the Forest Service assists in these operations by providing personnel and logistic support.

Challenge and the element of danger associated with risk-taking are an integral part of the wilderness experience. Visitors who find themselves in distress usually have either underestimated the terrain or overestimated their own capabilities.

The Kootenai National Forest has no one in an official capacity trained in mountain rescue work.

Winter use has increased significantly; the hazards of winter use are considerably greater than those of summer use due to avalanche potential and cold temperatures.

Assumptions

The Forest Service will continue to provide logistic support and personnel on request to assist the County Sheriff in rescue operations.

Increased winter use will add to the potential for winter rescues.

Making published material on wilderness safety available and personal contacts informing visitors of hazards could reduce the frequency of accidents.

Management Direction

With the Forest Supervisor's approval, mechanized equipment such as helicopters, may be used for emergency situations. 4/

Personal risks associated with adverse weather conditions, isolation, physical hazards, and the lack of rapid communications and travel, are an integral part of the wilderness and shall not be minimized.

Generally, hazards such as trail conditions, avalanche potential and fire hazards will not be signed in the wilderness.

The Lincoln and Sanders County Sheriffs are responsible for evacuation of people (general public) involved in life threatening emergency situations. A memorandum of understanding on informing and coordination has been developed. 7/

Evacuation of life threatening emergency situations involving Forest Service personnel on official duty will be handled by the Forest Service.

Provide safety information and wilderness ethics in handout material or other public media and through personal contact.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Current Situation

Most common wilderness use violations are related to motorized equipment such as chainsaws, motorcycles and snowmobiles. 8/ The public also violates wilderness ethics by littering, abusing campsites, leaving areas in an unsanitary condition, destroying natural beauty and leaving campfires burning. Unapproved use of the Baree cabin by the general public is occurring.

Field investigations indicate that motorcycling and snowmobile use is occurring inside the wilderness at the south end and along the east boundary. Regulatory signs have been posted along the boundary at roads and trails. To date, only two violators have been cited. Most violations of wilderness rules and regulations occur because people are unaware of both the rules and the boundary location.

Assumptions

Visitors will continue to violate rules and regulations either willfully or unknowingly.

Law enforcement problems will increase as visitor use increases. Obtaining compliance of the rules and regulations along with enforcement will continue to be a big part of wilderness administration.

Management Direction

Provide for timely preventive action when wilderness values are involved.

Inform the public of wilderness rules and the basis for them, prior to entry into the wilderness.

Maintain boundary signs where motorized equipment can gain entrance to the area.

Follow-up with legal measures where violations occur.

Where possible close trails that lead into the wilderness to motorized equipment.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

ACCESS SYSTEM (TRAILS)

Current Situation

The exact number of miles of trails in the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness is unknown. Many trails were built by miners in the late 1800's and early 1900's to provide access to claims. 2/ In the 1930's the Forest Service built trails in the area primarily to serve fire control needs. 2/ In the 1960's some new trails were constructed primarily to provide for recreational access to Wanless Lake and to provide for loop trips. Construction in some areas was not completed, such as the Taylor Peak Trail and the connection from Carney Pass and Wanless Lake. A section of the Cabinet Divide Trail connecting Cedar Creek drainage to Flower Creek drainage was completed about 1963.

Trails built up through the 1930's were not designed to make man's imprint unnoticeable. Most if not all of the early trails have sections with grades in excess of 25 percent and some have grades in excess of 40 percent. Soil erosion has been occurring for many years due to poor location, overuse and lack of adequate maintenance. Stock use on trails to Wanless Lake, Cedar Lake and Sky Lakes has aggravated the problem of erosion.

Hiker use has contributed to short cutting of switchbacks and to the development of new trails or manways. Poor or inadequate maintenance of some trails, including main access routes as well as seldom used manways, has resulted in meandering around obstacles and along the paths of least resistance.

In the past, trails were marked with the Forest Service double blaze which has left severe scarring in some places. In the last few years this practice has been discontinued.

Presently there are about 22 road-trail access points to the wilderness, most of which are on National Forest land. At all heavily used entrances there are portal signs providing information concerning wilderness regulations, fire prevention and information about the general area. Facilities are minimal with limited camping and parking space, (Appendix I). A few areas have unloading ramps for stock and primitive toilets. During summer holiday periods trail head facilities are heavily taxed particularly at the trail head leading into Cedar Creek, Flower Creek, Leigh Lake, Granite Lake, Baree Lake, Wanless Lake and Geiger Lakes.

Vandalism to toilets and signs at all trailheads is high.

Within the wilderness few if any trails have been constructed to disperse visitor use around popular lakes. Main access trails go to the general area and leave people on their own to find and develop a campsite. This has led to overuse at close, easy to reach sites

and no use at good but undeveloped sites generally within one fourth to one half miles from a good trail.

The heaviest used trail and area in the wilderness is presently the Leigh Lake Trail which receives about 30% of the total number of visitors to the wilderness. 3, 30/ This is due to the short distance into the lake and the easy access to a very scenic area.

There are areas within and adjacent to the wilderness that have no developed or maintained trails. These areas are in the northwest, center and southeast sections of the wilderness.

In Appendix I there is a complete listing by Ranger Districts of road end facilities, marked trails within the wilderness, suggested routes, supportive trails outside the wilderness and main access roads. Included in this section is the present situation or condition and improvements needed for each facility.

Assumptions

Present heavily used areas such as Leigh Lake, Cedar Lake, Sky Lake, Geiger Lakes, Granite Lake, Wanless, Middle and North Fork of Bull River and Rock Lake will continue to be heavily used.

Relocation of portions of some trails is necessary to protect the wilderness resource.

Trailless, pristine, solitary areas will be in greater demand, particularly in the high country.

There will be an increased demand for loop trails.

There will be an increased demand for trails that accommodate stock.

Accelerated erosion will continue to occur on poorly located and constructed portions of the trail system.

Hikers may have less impact on poorly located and constructed trails than horse users.

Demand for vehicle parking space, stock unloading ramps, sanitation and other facilities will increase.

Leigh Lake Trail will continue to be a very popular trail with Leigh Lake as the final destination. Due to the large number of hikers on the relatively short trail and limited space at the lake, conflict potential with horses, hikers and resources is high.

The existing trail system which was not originally designed for the wilderness visitor is not entirely adequate.

Trails can be reconstructed to minimum standards and provide reasonable safe passage and still appear natural.

Trail registers are necessary to wilderness managers in determining use patterns and trends.

The Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan and roads closed by mineral compensation plans will adversely effect wilderness access roads and trails.

Management Direction

To minimize user conflict and protect wilderness resources, horses will not be permitted to use the Leigh Lake Trail.

It is desirable and consistent with the wilderness management objectives that areas be left trailless. Prior to constructing any new primary access and/or loop trails a complete transportation plan will be developed and approved.

Erosion control of trails will receive high priority in trail maintenance. Relocate portions of heavily eroded trails.

As funds become available, build or open old existing trails to provide reasonable access to wilderness lakes in areas effected by road restrictions because of grizzly bear habitat.

New trails at popular lakes may be constructed to disperse users to reduce activities at overused sites.

Key main trails will be maintained annually if funds are available.

Trails hazardous for horse use will be repaired to a minimum standard for horse use where practicable. If repairs are not practical, horsemen will be advised by posting the information at trail heads leading into the area.

When funds become available, complete the Taylor Peak Trail and connect it to the Cabinet Divide Trail system.

Evaluate the need of providing additional loop trails. Construction of loop trails will be done where impacts to the wilderness resource would be reduced and improve the quality of recreation experience to the visitor.

Coordinate timber sale road development to improve trail access and trail head facilities. Program and use K.V. funds for correction of disturbance that cannot be avoided.

Acquire right-of-way across private lands where needed such as Grambauer, Permenter, Crowell Creek and McKay Creek Trails.

Trail registers will be maintained at all major primary access points. Install electric eye counter on most heavily used trails.

SIGNS

Current Situation

Wilderness entrance signs have been installed at all major access points into the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness.

The entire wilderness boundary has not been signed.

Trail signs are located at trail heads outside and at trail junctions inside the wilderness. Signing has been kept to a minimum and most noncomplying signs have been removed. There are no fire prevention signs in the Cabinets. Some trails have mileage tags posted on trees.

Due to theft and vandalism, information and administrative signs at wilderness portals are generally inadequate.

Assumptions

It is not practical to sign the boundary of the wilderness to every possible point of entry.

Signs placed above the snow level will be necessary to designate the wilderness boundary in areas where motorized violations by snowmobiles are possible.

Vandals will continue to destroy signs.

Administrative signs to inform, educate and regulate visitors are an effective tool and will be used.

Some visitors will continue to want signs.

Management Direction

Install a standard Northern Region Wilderness Information Board and registration boxes at all trail heads.

Install signs at locations along the wilderness boundary where trespass is likely to occur by motorized vehicles, such as snowmobiles and trail bikes.

Signs and signing will be according to Forest Service Manual direction found under 2326.61g, 7160 and Forest Service Handbook 7109.11, Section 52.81.

COMMUNICATIONS

Current Situation

There are no known old telephone lines within the wilderness.

Successful two-way radio communication is possible from nearly every location in the wilderness to either the Libby, Troy or Cabinet Ranger Station.

Assumptions

Radio communication is adequate for administration of wilderness.

Management Direction

Remove any old telephone lines that should be found within the wilderness.

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, MAPS AND BROCHURES

Current Situation

The Kootenai Forest prepared a Cabinet Mountain Wilderness map and brochure in 1976. The brochure/map identifies trails, distance, approximate hiking time, information about plan communities, wildlife, geology of the area,

and wilderness regulations. The map/brochure is available at the Supervisor's Office and Ranger District on the Kootenai Forest for \$.50 each.

Information about the Cabinets will be included in the Recreation Opportunity Guide being compiled at the Libby, Troy and Cabinet Ranger Stations. This information is available to the public on request.

There are two free maps available that include the wilderness. Also the:

Kootenai National Forest map 1/2"=1 mile is available at all Ranger Districts and the Forest Supervisor's Office for \$.50.

Aerial photos of the wilderness can be purchased from the Regional Office in Missoula through the Supervisor's Office or any Ranger District.

The Libby Ranger District and the Regional Office have developed a slide program emphasizing low impact camping techniques. This program has been presented to all grades of the Libby school system and to most of the civic organizations in the Libby area.

Past studies indicate most of the local visitors do not carry a map of the wilderness during their visit. 3/

Most years both the Cabinet and Libby Ranger Districts have a wilderness guard that makes personal contacts with the wilderness visitor. Since funds are limited for this work, wilderness guards are employed only during the high use period of late June through the first week in September. Longer coverage is desirable.

In the Libby area spot radio messages on low impact camping and pack-it-in, pack-it-out have been used for the past several years. There has been some noticeable decrease in the amount of litter over the past five years.

Assumptions

Maps and brochures will be an important tool to inform other than local visitors of the wise use of the area. Only a few visitors are willing to pay a fee for the map/brochure.

New road construction makes it necessary to update maps and brochures of the area at regular intervals.

Personal contact by wilderness managers will continue to be an effective means of administration.

Management Direction

Emphasize information and education contacts with users of the wilderness both prior to entry and during their visit.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

Current Situation

At the present time the wilderness is administered by Libby, Troy and Cabinet Ranger Districts. Two seasonal wilderness guards are needed from mid June to early November. Funding up through the present has only covered the period from mid June to early September leaving the fall period inadequately administered. The wilderness guards are stationed at the Cabinet and Libby Ranger Districts. These people need to be fully trained and qualified in:

Wilderness Administration
Public Contacts
Living and Working in a Wilderness Environment
First Aid

In addition, a good working knowledge is needed in:

Law Enforcement
Trail Maintenance
Handling of Livestock
Wildlife Surveys

Trail crews are needed during the spring and summer field season. Personnel will need similar training as the wilderness guards even though their primary job is trail maintenance and cleanup.

The wilderness guards will be equipped with backpack equipment, hand tools, camp equipment, and radios.

Assumptions

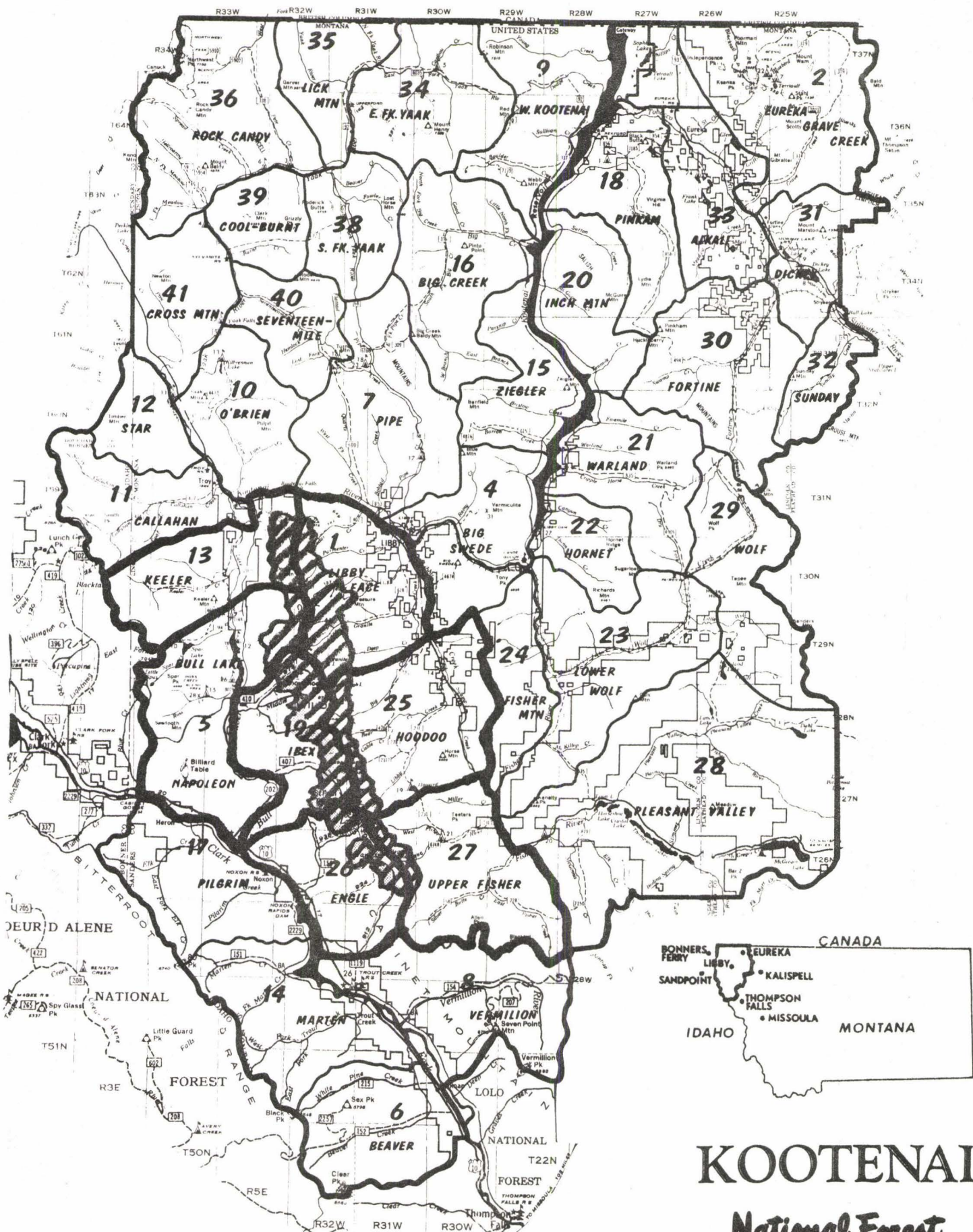
There will continue to be a need for wilderness administration, and it will become increasingly complex which will dictate higher levels of competence in administrative personnel. These positions include, but are not limited to: Wilderness guards, wilderness coordinators and trail crews.

Adequate funding will be required to keep wilderness administration to standard, and to assist in maintaining the wilderness character.

Management Direction

Develop a program to provide public contact facilities, communications, and Forest Service personnel necessary to meet demands of the future that will protect and enhance the wilderness values and resources.

APPENDIX A



- LEGEND**
- Sk. Area
 - US Routes
 - State Routes
 - Improved Motor Roads
 - Secondary Motor Roads
 - Manager's Office
 - Trail
 - Special Area Boundary
 - Point of Interest
 - Supervisor's Headquarters
 - Improved Recreation Site
 - Work Center
 - Back Access
 - Ranger Station
 - Lookout
 - National Forest Boundary
 - Land Ownership

PLANNING UNIT

MULTIPLE USE PLAN



OTHER OWNERSHIP

Management Unit #1

23,150 acres

This management unit includes that portion of the classified Cabinet Mountain Wilderness found in the Libby Face Planning Unit.

There are no identified key winter game ranges or potential for domestic livestock grazing in the area. Portions of the unit have a high value for viewing, particularly in the Granite Creek area. Water production is high.

Opportunities for dispersed recreation are numerous in the setting of rugged, scenic beauty. Recreational activities include trout fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, mountain goat and grizzly bear hunting, huckleberry picking, mountain climbing, nature study, and panoramic viewing from the high ridges. Horse feed is practically non-existent and camping areas within easy distance of the lakes are very limited.

Fire occurrence is low, but fires are often difficult to control once they escape initial attack due to limited access and rough terrain.

The unit is relatively small and distances from ends-of-road into the area are short. The general area is mineralized and there are several patented mining claims near the wilderness boundary, as well as a number of unpatented claims within the unit.

Much of the current use in this management unit is by local people, primarily as foot travel. The vast majority of the public using the area concentrate around the high mountain lakes and along the main access routes to these lakes. Some over-use of small spots is occurring at both Upper and Lower Cedar Lakes and at the falls at Granite Creek. All main access points are equipped with registration boxes.

Management Unit #1 contains portions of ELU's 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 174, 175, 177, 204, 205, 207, 208, 216, 217, 219, 222, and 223.

Management Guidance - Primary management objectives are to perpetuate or restore natural vegetation around the subalpine lakes and manage the wilderness primarily for hiker use and a unique wilderness experience. No additional trail construction is anticipated in this unit. Trail relocations may be necessary for resource protection. There are three types of travel routes in the unit: 1) Trails--constructed access routes with a soil surface;

2) Marked Trails--primitive trails with intervisible markings with no surface; and 3) Suggested Route--signed on-the-ground at trail and road take-off points. These routes will have no definition or markings. Wilderness users will be self-guided using the wilderness map to indicate the way. If serious conflicts develop between hiker-use and horse-use, horse-use will be restricted or eliminated. All horse-use in this management unit will be on a permitted basis. A pack-in pack-out policy will be emphasized. Horse-users will be required to carry feed for their animals.

In those areas where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected for concentrated use which have the minimum effect on resources and continued use will not cause serious off-site problems. Where possible, spots of significant degradation will be rehabilitated and protected using native materials. If this is not feasible, they will be closed to public use until such time as they are rehabilitated naturally.

The Forest will work through the Montana Fish & Game Department to regulate fish-stocking programs as one means to control use on those lakes where excessive damage is resulting from heavy concentrations of people. Insects and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

Fire suppression will be based upon strong initial attack with conventional hand tools and air support. In the event of an escaped fire, the fire ordinarily will be allowed to play its natural role, if there is no serious threat to urban areas or the Flower Creek domestic watershed. In order to implement this direction, it will be necessary to develop and obtain approval of a functional fire management plan.

Trail maintenance will be based on foot travel rather than horse-use; however, maintenance standards will provide for safe use of these trails by hikers and/or horses.

To reduce damage in heavy horse-use areas, a horse-hitching area will be developed at some distance from the attraction, in a spot that will not endanger water quality, viewing from nearby trails, or where the odor or flies will effect the quality of recreation use.

Signing will be kept to the minimum necessary to protect wilderness users.

BULL RIVER - CLARK FORK PLANNING UNITS

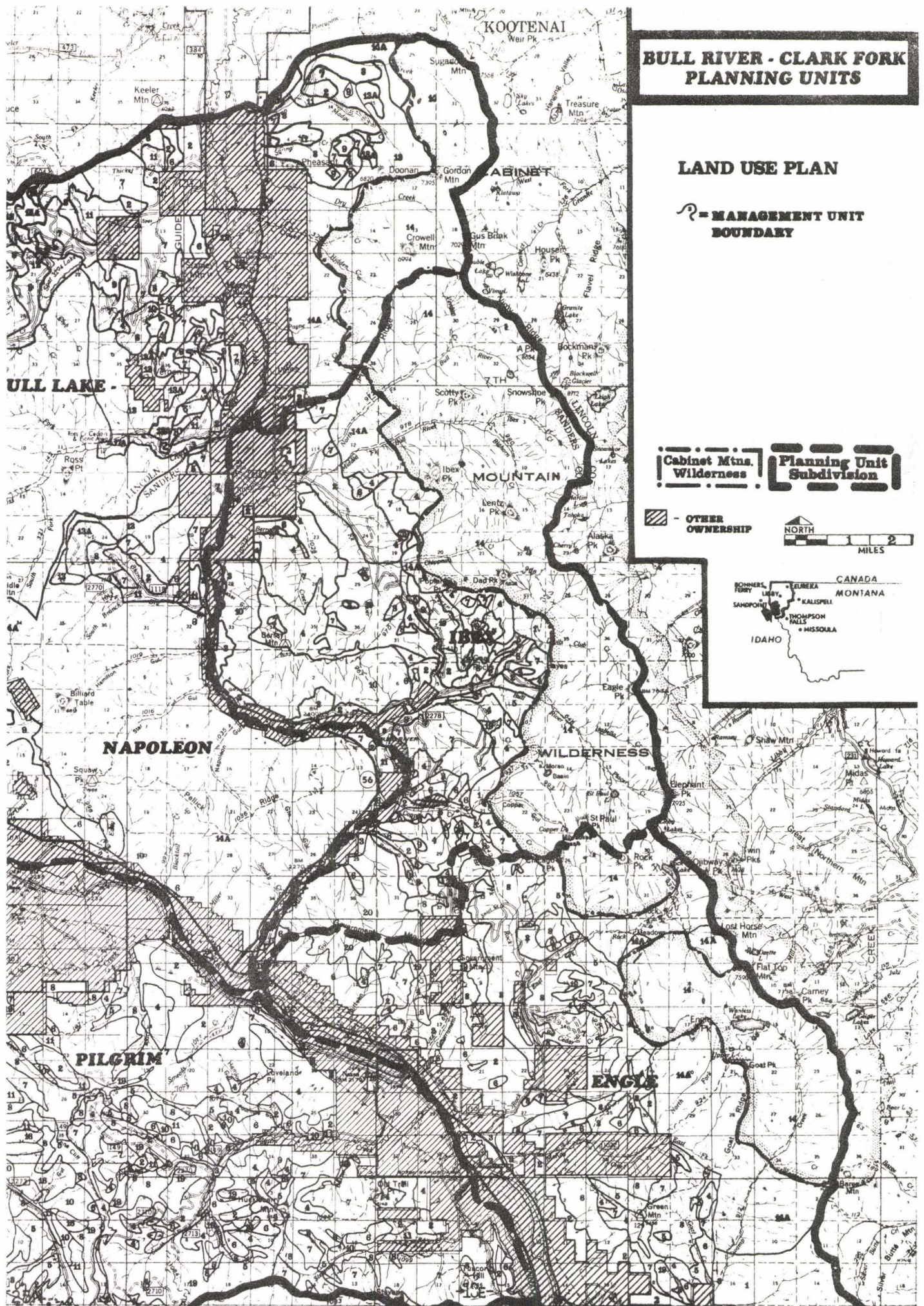
LAND USE PLAN

— MANAGEMENT UNIT
BOUNDARY

Cabinet Mtns.
Wilderness

Planning Unit
Subdivision

— OTHER
OWNERSHIP



MANAGEMENT UNIT #14

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
47,999	18

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: Manage the wilderness consistent with the National Wilderness Preservation Act and to perpetuate natural vegetation and feature a unique wilderness experience associated with hiker use.

This unit is found in the Ibex-Engle and Bull Lake segments of the planning unit.

Ibex-Engle - This management unit includes that portion of the classified Cabinet Mountains Wilderness found in the Ibex-Engle Planning Unit. Key big game winter range is primarily mountain goat winter range. Potential for domestic livestock grazing is low. Portions of the unit have high visual significance from Highways 56 and 200. Suitability for timber production is generally low except along the bottoms of some of the major stream courses.

Indications of copper and silver-bearing ore bodies are found within and adjacent to the wilderness in the Chicago Peak-Rock Lake area. Unpatented claims are located within the wilderness in this general area.

Bull Lake - This management unit includes that portion of the classified Cabinet Mountains Wilderness found in the Bull Lake Planning Unit. Key big game winter range is primarily mountain goat winter range. Potential for domestic livestock grazing is low. Portions of the unit have high visual significance from Highway 200.

Both Segments - Opportunities for dispersed recreation are numerous in settings of rugged scenic beauty. Recreational activities include hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, berry picking, mountain climbing, nature study, and panoramic viewing from the high ridges. Horse feed is practically nonexistent except for small meadows associated with the basins around the lakes. Primary use areas include Wanless-Buck Lake, Rock Lake, Moran Basin, St. Paul Lake, and the upper tributaries of the Bull River.

Fire occurrence is low, but fires are often difficult to control once they escape initial attack due to the limited access and the rough terrain.

The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area is relatively small and distances from the ends of roads into the area are generally short. Access into this portion of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is from a variety of sources including McKay Creek, Swamp Creek, Geiger Lake, the Cabinet Divide Trail north from the BPA line, Rock Creek, and the East Fork, Middle Fork, and North Fork of the Bull River Trails, and Camp Creek.

Much of the current use of the management unit is by local individuals and primarily by foot travel.

Management Guidance

Both Segments - Management will be direction by the interim management plan approved for the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness by the Regional Forester on July 31, 1975. If serious conflicts develop between hiker use and horse use,

the horse use will be restricted or eliminated. A pack-in/pack-out policy will be emphasized. Horse users will be required to provide feed for their animals. No commercial outfitting permits which require extended occupancy in the wilderness will be issued.

In those areas where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected which have a minimum effect on the wilderness resource and where continued use will not cause serious onsite problems. Where possible, spots of significant degradation will be rehabilitated and protected using native materials. If this is not feasible, overused spots will be closed to public use until such time as they have rehabilitated naturally.

The Forest will work through the Montana Fish and Game Department to design fish-stocking programs as one means to control use on those lakes where excessive damage may result from concentrations of people.

Insects and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

Fire suppression will be based upon strong initial attack with conventional handtools and air support. In the event of an escaped fire, the fire will be allowed to play its natural role unless there is a serious threat to adjoining private lands. In order to implement this direction, it will be necessary to develop and obtain approval of a functional fire management plan. Until an approved fire management plan is obtained normal fire control policy will prevail. Excellent grizzly bear habitat exists in this management unit. Trails, access visitor use, and camping areas will be coordinated to maintain grizzly habitat. Fire management planning allowing fires to play a more natural role will be implemented and will result in the perpetuation of grizzly habitat.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #14a

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
59,540	22

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To maintain the wilderness characteristics of the areas pending Congressional approval of the Administration's recommendation for wilderness classification.

This unit is found in the Ibex-Engle and Bull Lake portions of the planning unit.

Ibex-Engle - This management unit consists of three separate areas identified in the final environmental statement for the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) published in January 1979 for allocation to wilderness use. These three areas are RARE Area B1676-McKay Creek, C1670-Cabinet Face West, and O1682-Chippewa Creek. The unit planning process evaluated each of these specific areas and attempted to define an administrative boundary proposal to modify the RARE II boundary as a part of a legislative proposal.

Two areas in the Rock Creek Drainage are also included in this management unit which were not considered in the RARE II effort, and which are being recommended

for addition to the Cabinets in order to more fully round out the recreation experience units and establish a better administrative boundary.

The opportunities for primitive recreation are high in each of these segments of this management unit. The majority of the Cabinet Face West and a portion of the McKay segment have high visual significance. There is a significant acreage of key winter game range in the Cabinet Face West segment, and a small area of key winter game range in the McKay segment. Timber suitability in the Cabinet Face West portion is generally low except for the bottoms of the North Fork and Middle Fork. Chippewa is largely suitable for timber management and McKay Creek also contains significant areas of timber suitability. Rock Creek has low suitability for timber production.

The McKay Creek segment contains two primary access routes into Wanless Lake. These are the McKay Creek route itself and the Swamp Creek route. In both instances the road end facility is on private lands. The North Fork and Middle Fork access trails originate in the Cabinet Face West segment. The existing road and trail head facility for the North Fork Trail extend as a corridor into the Cabinet Face West segment for approximately one-half mile. Hunting use is limited except for McKay Creek. There is limited fishing in the North Fork and Middle Fork of Bull River and in Swamp Creek. Unpatented mining claims have been located in the Upper Rock Creek segment.

Bull Lake - This unit consists of the Scotchman Peaks RARE II #662, which has been recommended by the Administration for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. The unit contains wilderness characteristics, and opportunities for dispersed recreation are numerous in settings of rugged scenic beauty. Present are grizzly and mountain goat habitat, and elk summer range.

In October 1978, a proposal for a Research Natural Area was made, based upon a study by Dr. James Habeck of the University of Montana. The proposal was for the establishment of a Lower Ross Creek Research Natural Area (LRC-RNA), 839 acres (340 hectares), located immediately adjacent to the west of the Ross Creek Cedar Grove. The ecological feature of greatest interest in this proposed Research Natural Area is the population of mature western red cedar that occupies the streamside terraces adjacent to Ross Creek. A portion of the main cedar grove (100 acres) was provided protection through the establishment of the Ross Creek Giant Cedar Scenic Area in 1962 and again in 1964, when a second withdrawal of 20 acres was added under the title of Ross Creek Recreation Area. This 120-acre scenic area would be enclosed within the proposed LRC-RNA.

A portion of the area is suitable as winter game range. Suitability for Type II recreation is high, and timber suitabilities range from unsuited to very high. The unit contains grizzly habitat as well as identified goat range. A small portion of the area has very high viewing significance. The proposed LRC-RNA is generally unsuited for conventional timber harvest operations. Should this area be excluded from the proposed wilderness, the RNA will be reevaluated.

Management Guidance

Both Segments - The unit will be maintained in its present state. Upon official classification as wilderness, management guidance contained in Management Unit #14 will apply.

Wilderness characteristics will be maintained through road obliteration.

KEELER PLANNING UNIT 13 MULTIPLE USE PLAN

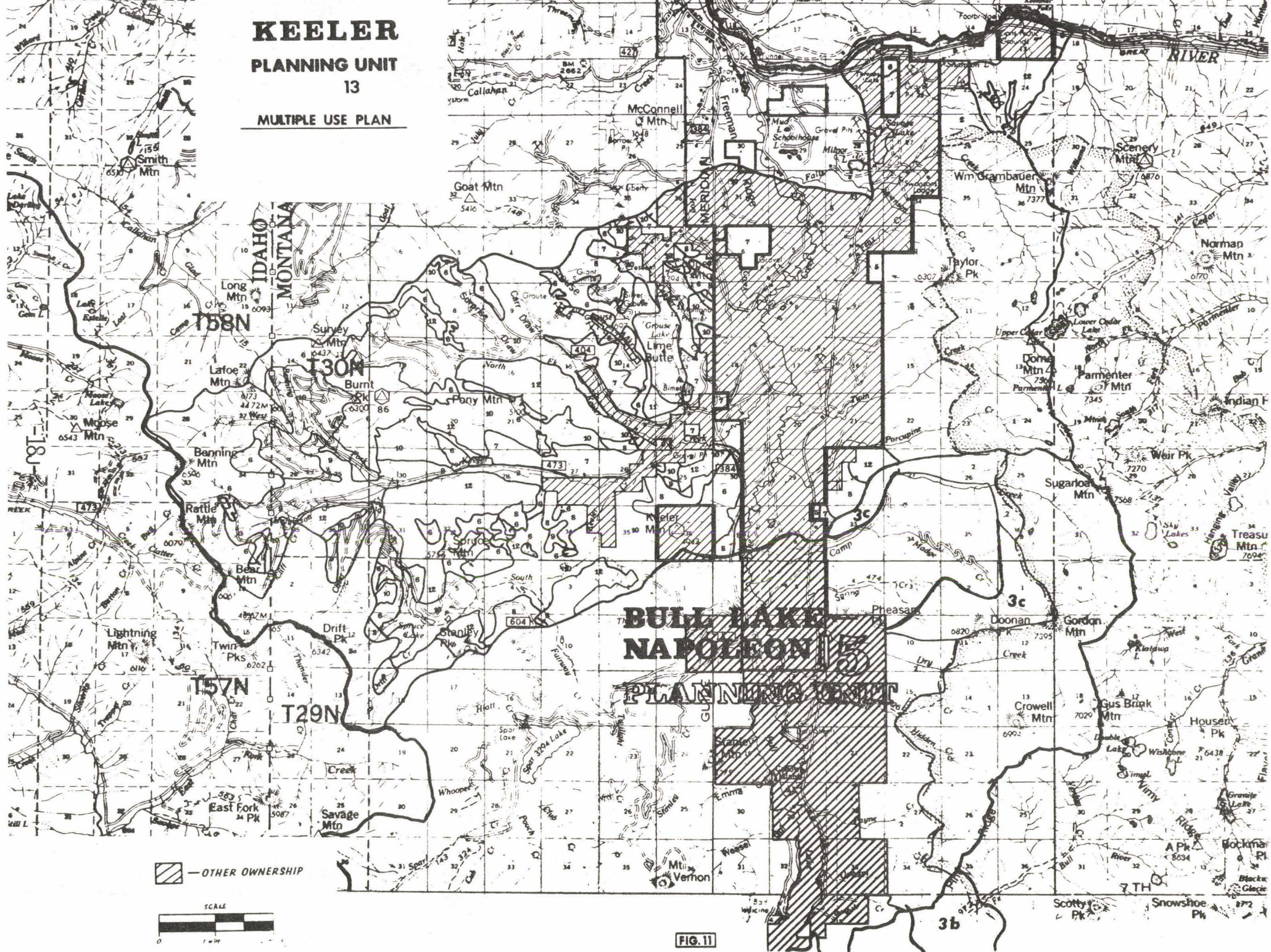


FIG. 11

MANAGEMENT UNIT #1

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
6,424	14

This management unit includes that portion of the classified Cabinet Mountains Wilderness found in the Keeler Planning Unit.

There is no identified key winter game range or potential for domestic livestock grazing in the area. Most of the unit has a high value for viewing; water production is high; less than 5 percent of the unit is suitable for timber production.

Opportunities for dispersed recreation are numerous in a setting of rugged, scenic beauty. Recreational activities include hiking, camping, horseback riding, hunting, berry picking, mountain climbing, nature study and panoramic viewing from the high ridges. Horse feed is practically nonexistent and camping areas are very limited.

Fire occurrence is low, but fires are often difficult to control once they escape initial attack, due to the limited access and rough terrain.

The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is relatively small and distances from the end of roads into the area are short. Access into this portion of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is limited to the Grambauer Mountain and Taylor Peak trails, which are generally longer than other access routes into the Cabinets and vary greatly on elevation.

Much of the current use of this management unit is by local people primarily as foot travel.

Management Unit #1 contains portions of ELU's 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 64, 67, 69, 72, 172, 177, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 216 and 221.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: Primary management objectives are to perpetuate natural vegetation, manage the wilderness primarily for hiker-use and unique wilderness experience.

Management Guidance - The Taylor Peak trail will be completed to tie in with the Cabinet Divide trail. A pack-in pack-out policy will be emphasized; horse users will be required to provide feed for their animals.

In those areas where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected which have a minimum effect on the resources and where continued use will not cause serious on-site problems. Where possible, spots of significant degradation will be rehabilitated and protected using native materials; if this is not feasible, the spots will be closed to public use until such time as they have rehabilitated naturally.

The Forest will work through the Montana Fish and Game Department to regulate fish-stocking programs as one means to control use on those lakes where excessive damage is resulting from concentrations of people.

Insect and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

Fire suppression will be based upon strong initial attack with conventional handtools and air support. In the event of an escaped fire, the fire would be allowed to play its natural role, unless there is a serious threat to adjoining private lands. In order to implement this direction, it will be necessary to develop and obtain approval of a functional fire management plan. Until an approved fire management plan is obtained, normal fire control policy will prevail.

Trail maintenance will be geared to foot travel, rather than horse-use; however, maintenance standards will provide for safe use by hikers and/or horses.

To reduce damage in heavy horse-use areas, a horse-hitching area will be developed at some distance from the attraction in a spot that will not endanger water quality or the viewing from nearby trails, and where the odor and flies will not affect the quality of the reaction use.

Signs will be kept to a minimum necessary to protect wilderness users.

<u>MANAGEMENT UNIT #2</u>	(Includes 2,640 acres Bull Lake P.U.)	<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
		5,150	80% of Keeler P.U.

This management unit comprises most of the Cabinet Face West (RARE II #1-670) and a portion of the Cabinet Face East (West Segment) RARE II #1-681. The southern half of the Cabinet Face West RARE II #1-670 area is within the Bull Lake Planning Unit. Breakdown of National Forest lands recommended for wilderness study by Planning Unit:

<u>Planning Unit</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Keeler	2,990
Bull Lake	<u>2,640</u>
Total	5,630

The entire RARE II #1-670 has been evaluated and re-evaluated for wilderness suitability with most of the area recommended for wilderness.

Primary recreation activities in the unit are hunting and hiking. Most of this unit is very high or highly significant for viewing from the Lake Creek valley, Bull Lake, and Highway 56. Approximately 40 percent is suitable for timber production. About 2 percent is suitable for big game winter range and 5 percent has potential for domestic livestock forage production. About 40 percent is suitable for road construction. Most of the unit is moderately suitable for primitive recreation. Portions of the unit contain grizzly bear habitat.

The Taylor Peak Trail to the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness passes through this unit.

This management unit contains portions of ELUs 46, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 72, 73, 94, 97, 99, 102, 127, 139, 141, 142, 151, 152, 154, 156, 157, 159, 162, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 177, 201, 207, 208, 216, 217, 221 and 222.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: This unit will be managed to protect the wilderness characteristics of the area.

Management Guidance - The unit will be recommended as an addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Timber harvest as well as vegetative manipulation to improve wildlife habitat or increase water yield will not be permitted. Construction of facilities, structures or improvements that would impair the wilderness characteristics of the area also will not be permitted. Transportation facilities, powerlines, electronic sites, and recreational improvements are examples of prohibited development.

To the extent permitted by law, mineral activity will be controlled to prevent deterioration of the wilderness character of the area. No sales will be made of common-variety mineral materials, such as sand or gravel. Forest Service will recommend against leasing sites for minerals such as oil, gas, phosphate and coal. Control of insect and/or disease outbreaks within the unit will be initiated only when evidence indicates that the outbreak will seriously threaten plant and animal life outside the area.

Fire suppression will be based on strong initial attack with conventional handtools and air support. In the event of an escaped fire, a fire behavior specialist will be consulted. Fire management will be based on the following considerations:

- a. threat to human lives;
- b. threat to high visual values of the unit;
- c. threat to the Cabinet Wilderness and associated wilderness values;
- d. the desire to eliminate fuel accumulation by prescription;
- e. the use of heavy equipment, such as bulldozers, must be limited to meeting an extreme need and then only with authorization by the Forest Supervisor. Steepness of terrain and visual impacts are the main reasons for this limitation.

If the unit does not become part of the National Wilderness System, it will be managed consistent with the adjoining wilderness resource.

Construction of the Taylor Peak Trail will be completed. If the need develops, facilities will be placed at the beginning of the Taylor Peak Trail.

It is recommended that the water supply special-use permit issued to Swanson's Resort be allowed to continue.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #3

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
199	15

This unit consists of two small segments, on headwaters of Drift and Briar Creeks, that compliment Management Unit #3a.

Approximately 20 percent is background viewing from Highway 56. Sixty percent of the unit is suitable for timber production using conventional logging systems, with approximately 80 percent suitable for road construction. The unit is all well suited for primitive recreation. The unit has low suitability for the potential production of big game winter range and forage for domestic livestock. This area has been logged or experienced site preparation.

Portions of the following ELU's are found in this management unit: 58, 130, 145, 205 and 220.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this management unit are to provide a variety of dispersed primitive recreation experiences, while allowing nature to restore the visual quality and natural conditions.

Management Guidance - This unit will be managed without permanent roads. Temporary roads will be permitted only as part of a serious firefighting problem or when a mineral discovery warrants. If temporary roads are required, they will be closed immediately after the project needs are met. The temporary roads or heavy equipment trails for fire suppression will not be permitted in those areas rated as highly significant from a visual standpoint. Temporary road construction for any purpose will not be permitted in those portions of the unit which have been rated as highly marginal for road construction and highly significant for viewing.

Roads which will result in long term degradation of water supplies will not be permitted. Public vehicular use will not be permitted on any temporary roads in this unit. Off-road vehicles will not be allowed.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #3a

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
3,097	7

This management unit includes part of the Scotchman Peak RARE II #1-662. The unit is located along the main divide between the Kootenai and Panhandle National Forests from Bear Mountain south through Twin Peaks, Drift Peak, and the headwaters of Drift Creek.

The unit is well to very well suited for primitive recreation. Approximately 50 percent of the unit is background viewing from Highway 56. About 5 percent of the unit is suitable for the production of timber. The unit has low suitability for the potential production of big game winter range or forage for domestic livestock. Approximately 40 percent of the unit is suitable for road construction.

There is some potential mountain goat range. The unit contains grizzly bear habitat. This management unit contains portions of ELU's 52, 54, 55, 58, 60, 142, 145, 172, 174, 205, 207, 208, and 220.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: Objectives of management are to maintain the wilderness characteristics of the area.

Management Guidance - To the extent permitted by law, mineral activities will be controlled to prevent damage to or deterioration of the wilderness character of the area.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #3b

1,480 Acres

This management unit includes the contiguous roadless resource portion of the Cabinet Face West Roadless Area (RARE #670) that is located within the Ibex Planning Unit.

This roadless area portion is the southern-most tip of the Cabinet Face Roadless Area and lies immediately west of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness area. The area is generally well suited for primitive recreation, viewing, wildlife habitat and wilderness values, and poorly suited for timber and domestic livestock forage production.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: This unit will be managed to protect the wilderness characteristics of the area.

Management Guidance - Final management guidance will be determined during the land management planning on the Ibex-Engle Planning Unit.

MANAGEMENT UNIT #3c

990 Acres

These two areas include a portion of the contiguous roadless resource in the Cabinet Face West Roadless Area (RARE #670) that is located within the Bull Lake Planning Unit. One portion (150 acres) lies within the Camp Creek drainage with a larger portion on Doonan Peak (840 acres).

The areas are generally not well suited for timber production, but do have some mineral potential. The Mt. Doonan area contains grizzly bear habitat.

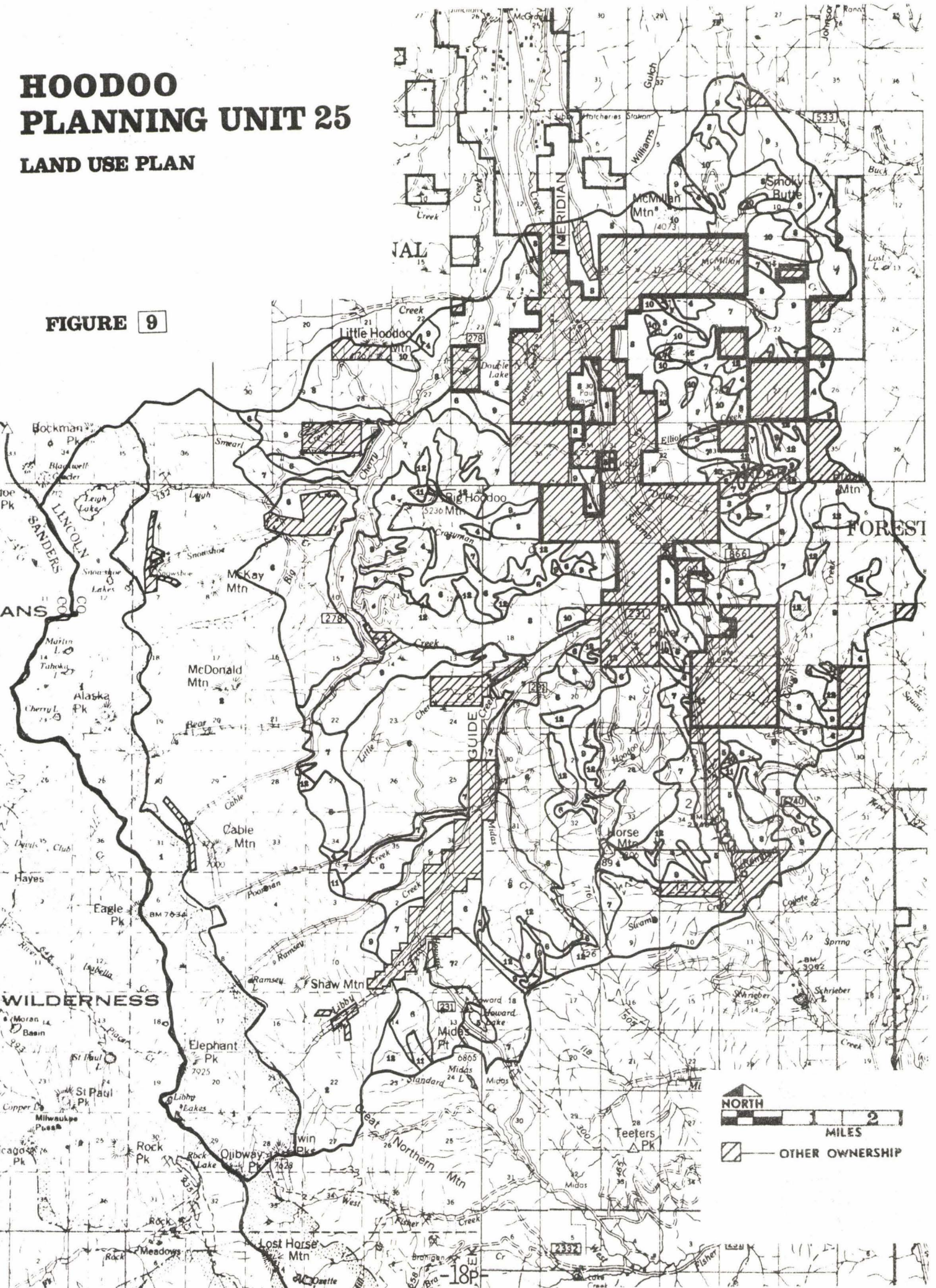
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The objectives of this management unit are to provide a variety of dispersed primitive recreation experiences, while allowing nature to restore the visual quality and natural conditions.

Management Guidance - Final management objectives and management guidance will be determined during the land management planning process on the Bull Lake-Napoleon Planning Unit.

Wilderness management will not have to be considered during land management planning on the management unit.

HOODOO PLANNING UNIT 25 LAND USE PLAN

FIGURE 9



MANAGEMENT UNIT #1

<u>Acres</u>	<u>% of Total Unit Acreage</u>
10,000	11%

This management unit includes that section of the classified Cabinet Mountains Wilderness found within the Hoodoo Unit. This part of the wilderness, especially around Leigh Lake, receives some of the heaviest use of the entire wilderness area, yet has the least amount of developed access. Damage in the form of trampling and littering is occurring in some spots.

The entire unit provides suitable habitat for grizzly bear. Fires are rare, but often prove difficult to control once they escape initial attack, due to limited access and rough terrain. A fire management plan is being prepared for this area, and should be reviewed and approved by 1980.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To manage the wilderness primarily for hiker use and unique wilderness experiences and to allow natural ecological processes to continue unhindered.

Management Guidance - The area will be managed to perpetuate wilderness values. No further trail construction is anticipated at this time. Trail relocations may be necessary for resource protection. Trail maintenance will be designed to benefit hikers rather than horse users; however, maintenance standards will provide for safe use by both types of travelers. Pack-in/pack-out policy will be emphasized and horse users will be required to carry feed for their animals.

In those areas where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected which have a minimum impact on resources, where continued use will not cause serious off-site problems. Where possible, sites showing significant degradation will be rehabilitated and protected using native material. If this is not feasible they will be closed to public use until such time as they have rehabilitated naturally.

The Forest will work with the Montana Fish and Game Department to develop a fish stocking program for the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness. The regulation of stocking programs is one means of controlling use on lakes where damage to wilderness values has or may result from heavy concentrations of people.

Fire suppression will be based upon strong initial attack with conventional hand-tools and air support. Fire which escapes will ordinarily be allowed to play its natural role unless there is a serious threat to adjoining private lands, and/or to Forest Service lands allocated to other uses. In order to implement this directive it will be necessary to develop and obtain approval of a functional fire management plan.

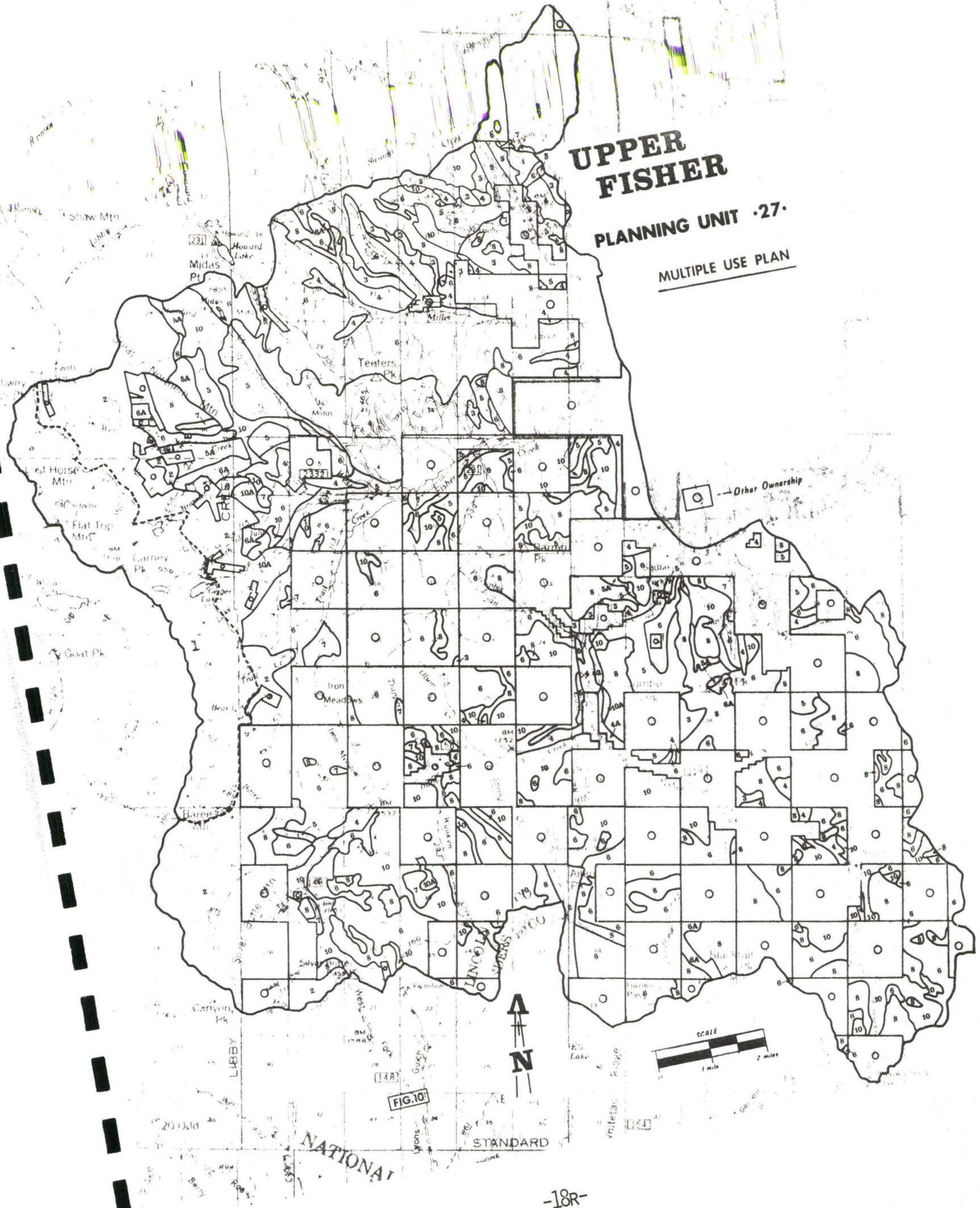
Signs will be kept to the minimum necessary to protect wilderness values and to direct users.

Consult the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Interim Management Plan (1975) for complete information.

UPPER FISHER

PLANNING UNIT -27-

MULTIPLE USE PLAN



Management Unit #1

5,525 acres

This management unit consists of that portion of the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness which is found in the Upper Fisher Planning Unit. The unit is well suited for dispersed primitive recreation, including such activities as trout fishing, hiking, camping, horseback riding, mountain goat and bear hunting, huckleberry picking, mountain climbing, nature study and panoramic viewing from the high ridges. There is no identified potential for key game winter range or for domestic livestock grazing. Horse feed is practically nonexistent. Level camping areas are very limited. Fire occurrence is generally low, but fires which escape initial attack are frequently difficult to control due to the terrain and limited access.

The area is generally mineralized and there are several patented mining claims near the wilderness boundary and some unpatented claims within the boundary. The existing boundary was influenced by the location of the patented claims and the other private ownership. The majority of the use within the unit is by local people and primarily by foot traffic with the heaviest public use being concentrated around the high mountain lakes and along the main access routes to these lakes. Some overuse of small spots is occurring at both Upper and Lower Geiger Lakes.

Management Unit #1 contains portions of ELU's 7, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 60, 204, 205, 207, 208, and 217.

Management Guidance - Primary management objectives are to perpetuate or restore natural vegetation around the subalpine lakes and manage the wilderness primarily for hiker use and a unique wilderness experience. No additional trail construction is anticipated in this unit. If serious conflicts develop between hiker use and horse use, the horse use will be restricted or eliminated. All horse use in this management unit will be on a permitted basis. A pack-in pack-out policy will be emphasized and horse users will be required to carry feed for their animals.

In those areas where people tend to concentrate, camping spots will be selected for concentrated use which have the minimum effect on the resources and where continued use will not cause serious off-site problems. Where possible, spots of significant degradation will be rehabilitated and protected using native materials. If this is not feasible, they will be closed to public use until such time as they have rehabilitated naturally.

The Forest will work with the Montana Fish & Game Department to develop a fish stocking program for the Cabinet Mountain Wilderness. This program will recognize the potential to regulate fish stocking programs as one means of controlling use on those lakes where damage of wilderness values is, or may result from, heavy concentrations of people. Insect and plant diseases will be allowed to play their natural role.

Fire suppression will be based upon strong initial attack with conventional handtools and air support. In the event of an escaped fire, the fire ordinarily will be allowed to play its natural role unless there is a serious threat to

adjoining private lands. In order to implement this direction, it will be necessary to develop and obtain approval of a functional fire management plan.

Trail maintenance will be based on foot travel rather than horse use; however, maintenance standards will provide for safe use of these trails by hikers and/or horses.

To reduce damage in heavy horse use areas, a horse hitching area will be developed at some distance from the attraction, in a spot that will not endanger water quality or the viewing from nearby trails and where the odor or flies will not affect the quality of recreation use.

Signing will be kept to the minimum necessary to protect wilderness users.

APPENDIX B

LENGTH OF STAY, AVERAGES AND FREOUENCIES

Average Stay	Percent of total for each length of stay (days)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8-10	11-21	22+
1.6	67	17	8	5	1	1	0	0	0	0

PARTY SIZE BY AREA

Average Size	Percent of total parties of indicated size							
	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-20	21-30	30+
4.0	5	35	17	17	17	2	2	0

PERCENT OF TOTAL INDIVIDUAL VISITS

Hike	Horseback	Hike with Pack Stock	Other
90	7	2	1

PERCENT OF TOTAL VISITS INVOLVING ACTIVITY

								AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES
Fish	Hunt	Hike	Photo- graphy	Nature Study	Mountain Climbing	Swim	Other	
61	6	81	45	25	2	15	19	2.5

PERCENT OF TOTAL VISITORS

Summer	Fall	Weekday	Weekend Holiday	June	July	August	September	October	November	Other
89	11	27	73	7	35	40	14	4	0	

Summer was defined as June through Labor Day

Weekends were defined as Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, weekdays were all other.

DISTANCE, MILES, ROUND TRIPS; PERCENT OF TOTAL GROUPS

5 or less	6-10	11-20	20-30	31-50	51 or more	Missing
58	32	12	0	0	0	8

USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-253
INTERMOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

EXPENSES (percent of total visitors) (1970)

\$10 or less	\$11-20	\$21-50	\$51 or more	answer missing
65	5	4	3	21

EXPENSES (percent of total visitors) (1970)

\$10 or less	\$11-20	\$21-50	\$51 or more	answer missing
56	8	6	3	27

VISITOR RESIDENCE

California	Idaho	Montana	Northern Plains, Western Lake States	Mountain States (except Montana and Idaho)	Washington, Oregon	Central Plains	Southern Plains	Eastern Lake States	South- east	North east	For- eign
4	2	75	0	2	11	2	0	2	0	2	0

AGE DISTRIBUTION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL VISITORS,
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

	AGE						
	16-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and older
	30	11	25	14	12	4	3
United States Population 1970	11	9	18	17	17	14	14

YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED

0 to 8	9-11	12	13-15	16	More than 16
3	22	26	24	8	15

OCCUPATION

Profes- sional and technical	Students	House- wives	Crafts- men and operatives	Clerical sales and service workers	Busi- ness Managers	Farm Mana- gers and workers	Mili- tary	All other including retired
20	31	9	16	7	2	2	2	11

USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-253
INTERMOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

AVERAGES			PERCENT OF TOTAL				
Previous visits to wilderness	Average number visits during previous 12 months	Average number days in wilderness during previous 12 months	Age at first wilderness visit			First trip with parents	Car-camped with parents
			10 or less	11-15	16-25		
85	3.7	5.4	21	25	19	34	60

CLUB MEMBERSHIPS (percent of those belonging to a club)							
No club membership (percent of total number of visitors)	Wilderness oriented clubs only	Wilderness and national conservation clubs	Wilderness and State and local clubs	National conservation clubs	State and local conservation and recreation clubs	State and local outdoor recreation clubs	Other combinations of clubs
76	14	3	2	34	5	37	5

EIGHT MOST CITED REASONS FOR CHOOSING TO VISIT A WILDERNESS
RATHER THAN SOME OTHER TYPE OF RECREATION AREA, PERCENT OF TOTAL

Area	Wilderness Qualities	Scenic beauty	To Fish	To Hunt	To Hike	Other Activities	To escape civilization	To Relax
	25	32	31	4	18	14	7	5

SATISFACTION LEVEL					FACTORS AFFECTING SATISFACTION						
A	B	C	D	F	Environ- ment and scenery	Good trail and facilities	Poor trails and facilities	Soli- tude	Crowd- ing	Good fishing and hunting	Poor fishing and hunting
54	36	7	2	1	50	18	6	12	2	15	6
A = Excellent					B = Very Good		C = Good		D = Fair		F = Poor
AVERAGE NUMBER MET PER DAY						OPINION OF NUMBERS					
		0	1-3	4-10	11-20	Over 20	Too few	About right	Too many	Other replies	
% of total		36	50	11	3	0	3	58	17	23	

AREA QUALITY NOW COMPARED TO EARLIER			
Better	About same	Worse	No Opinion
21	52	21	6

	HIGH STANDARD TRAILS			LOW STANDARD TRAILS		
	Desirable	Neutral	Undesirable	Desirable	Neutral	Undesirable
% of total	38	26	36	50	31	19

USDA Forest Service Research Paper INT-253
INTERMOUNTAIN FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

APPENDIX C

1021.14c Wilderness and Recreation

Wilderness

- Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131(a), (c), 1132(a), (b), (c))

Purpose Establishment

Sec. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas" and these shall be

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-FSM 8/80 AMEND 44-

SERIES 1000 -- ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

* - administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act. (16 U.S.C. 1131(a))

Definition

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value. (16 U.S.C. 1131(c))

Designation

Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness", "wild", or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1132(a))

(b) . . . Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. . . . (16 U.S.C. 1132(b))

Management

Sec. 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and--

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

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SERIES 1000 — ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

* - (2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thye-Blatnick Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1956; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations or the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of

Use of Aircraft,
Motor boats

Prospecting

SERIES 1000 — ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

- * — Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

Application of
Mining laws

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness area"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonable incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

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SERIES 1000 - ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests. (16 U.S.C. 1133)

Access

Sec. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State or approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however,* That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area of wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress. (16 U.S.C. 1134)

Eastern Wilderness

- Act of January 3, 1975 (88 Stat. 2096; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note)

Findings

Sec. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and pre-

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APPENDIX D

TRAILS HANDBOOK

311 - OBJECTIVES

Wilderness Trails. The objective of the Wilderness trail system is to provide access for the visitor to the extent that it does not detract from the wilderness resource. Trails will be planned, constructed, and maintained so as to be a part of the landscape rather than an intrusion upon it.

The objectives of a wilderness transportation system are discussed in FSM 2323.11c.

312 - POLICY

Wilderness Trails. Trails are an acceptable facility in Wilderness; however, they must be a part of, rather than an intrusion on, the country. Wilderness trails will emulate game trails to the greatest possible extent. They will not be designed, constructed, or maintained for speed unless important for some wilderness management reason. There shall be no tread work on side slopes of less than 30 percent unless specific soil types make this necessary to prevent soil loss. Clearing will be held to the minimum necessary to permit the intended use; i.e., less clearing for foot travel than for horse travel. Wilderness trails will generally wind through the trees rather than follow a straight line. Trails may have logs or obstructions to step over. Blazing will be held to an absolute minimum, and there will be no "freshening up" of old tree blaze scars. Trails shall be as inconspicuous as possible when viewed from a distance and designed to promote solitude.

No new trails will be constructed in any Wilderness until the Wilderness Management Plan has been approved and clearly shows a Wilderness need for such a trail. An exception to this policy will be made where a trail is partially complete and the stopping of construction would leave a "trail to nowhere." In these cases, any new work will be done to the Wilderness standard described herein.

Trail reconstruction will be limited to that which is necessary to correct serious soil erosion problems and/or restore the trail to the Wilderness standard described above.

Bridges, corduroy, or other structures will be constructed only as the last resort to protect the wilderness environment or the safety of the visitor and not for his convenience.

TRAILS HANDBOOK

321.1 - Reconnaissance. Trail construction plans within a Wilderness or Primitive Area will be based on the following guides:

1. Trails will emulate game trails to the greatest extent possible and shall be as inconspicuous as possible.
2. Speed of travel will not be an important factor unless for some specific Wilderness management reason.
3. Every effort will be made to choose an inconspicuous route which winds with the country and provides optimum opportunities for solitude.
4. Clearing will be held to the minimum necessary to permit the intended use.

321.21--5

Wilderness Survey Procedure. Normally, survey procedures for trails within a Wilderness will require only a flagged route. Construction stakes will be used only when tread work is necessary on slopes exceeding 30 percent, or in certain areas where soil stability problems may detract from the wilderness environment.

All stakes, flagging, and equipment which are foreign to the wilderness environment will be promptly removed when construction work is completed.

322.1 - Economics

Wilderness Trails. The objective in designing these trails is to maintain an enduring wilderness resource. Monetary values or considerations will not be a controlling factor.

322.22 - Alignment

Wilderness Trails. Trails, when needed, must be considered as a part of, rather than an intrusion on, the country. To this end, trails will wind through the trees and around the undulations in topography whenever possible. Longer trails will reduce the time of visual awareness between Wilderness travelers.

TRAILS HANDBOOK

322.23 - Grade

Wilderness Trails. Grade will not be an influencing factor when designing Wilderness trails. Sustained grades may detract from the objectives of Wilderness management. Trails will be designed:

1. To have undulating grades which conform as much as possible with the "lay of the land" and promote natural drainage.
2. To have grades which will cause the least disturbance to the wilderness resource.
3. To have grades which promote the feeling of solitude by reducing to a minimum the sight distance between travelers.
4. To have grades that will not cause soil erosion.

322.24 - Dimensions of Cleared Travel Way2. Special-Purpose Trails

Wilderness Trails. Clearing will be held to the minimum necessary to protect Wilderness values and at the same time permit the intended use. In no event will trails be cleared to the extent that they leave the visitor with a straight line effect. Clearing standards for trails intended for use by horses and foot travelers will not exceed those described in Code 332, paragraph 1, All-Purpose Trails--Class A. Clearing on foot trails, where necessary, will be done only to the extent necessary to allow the hiker sufficient room to walk between trees. The traveler may brush against protruding branches as he winds along the way.

322.25 - Drainage

Wilderness Trails. Drainage will be "built in" to all trails to the extent feasible. Since sustained grades are discouraged, drainage problems should be minimized. Logs left across trails to obtain a more natural scene can be utilized equally well to divert water and prevent erosion. Metal culverts and sawed open tops will not be used.

TRAILS HANDBOOK

333 - TREAD CONSTRUCTION

Wilderness Trails. There will be no tread work on side slopes of less than 30 percent unless specific soil conditions make this necessary to prevent soil loss. Trails may have occasional logs or frequent obstructions to step over. In areas where tread work is needed, only that minimum construction necessary to protect fragile soils will be done.

335 - SURFACING

Wilderness Trails. When locating trails in the Wilderness, every effort will be made to avoid large springs, bogs, or other areas that will require special surfacing. Puncheon, corduroy, or other surfacing measures, will be used only when relocation is not practical, or when the impact of relocation would create a more noticeable scar on the Wilderness resource. When used, puncheon will be covered with sod to make it as unnoticeable as possible.

336.1 - Bridges

Wilderness Trails. Bridges will be used on Wilderness trails only where a safe foot and horse crossing cannot be made during the majority of the use period. If a good ford can be made at a bad crossing, this will be preferable to a bridge. A foot log may be necessary at some places where horses can normally ford the stream.

341 - GENERAL

Wilderness Trails. Maintenance of existing trails will be designed to maintain or gradually restore the quality of the wilderness environment.

Occasional logs or obstructions may be left in the trail to aid in restoring a more natural appearance. Low growing vegetation will be allowed to grow in close proximity to the trail.

APPENDIX E

WILDLIFE KNOWN OR BELIEVED TO EXIST, AT LEAST PART OF THE YEAR, WITHIN THE CABINET MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS

Hawks and Falcons

Ferruginous Hawk
Golden Eagle
Prairie Falcon
Rough-legged Hawk
Swainson's Hawk
Bald Eagle
Goshawk
Osprey
Sparrow Hawk
Copper's Hawk
Pigeon Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Peregrine Falcon*

*Status unknown. Possibly appearing only as migrant.

Gallinaceous Birds

Spruce Grouse
Blue Grouse
Ruffed Grouse

Hérons

Great Blue Heron

Loons

Common Loon

Shorebirds

Spotted Sandpiper
Killdeer
Common Snipe

Grebes

Western Grebe

Doves

Mourning Dove

Owls

Great Horned Owl
Barred Owl
Great Gray Owl
Pygmy Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Screech Owl
Boreal Owl
Hawk Owl
Long-eared Owl

Goatsuckers

Common Nighthawk

Swifts and Hummingbirds

Black Swift
Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calliope Hummingbird
Rufous Hummingbird

Kingfishers

Belted Kingfisher

Woodpeckers

Pileated Woodpecker
Black-backed three-toed Woodpecker
Common Flicker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Lewis' Woodpecker
Northern three-toed Woodpecker
Williamson's Sapsucker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Perching Birds

Western Bluebird
Harris's Sparrow
Horned Lark
Lapland Longspur
Lark Sparrow
Say's Phoebe
Snow Bunting
Vesper Sparrow
Western Meadowlark
American Goldfinch
Dusky Flycatcher
Fox Sparrow
Gray Catbird
MacGillivray's Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler
Rufous-sided Towhee
Song Sparrow
Tree Sparrow
Western Kingbird
White-crowned Sparrow
Wilson's Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Black-capped Chickadee
Black-headed Grosbeak
Bohemian Waxwing
Cassin's Finch
Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Evening Grosbeak
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Hammond's Flycatcher
Hermit Thrush
Mountain Chickadee
Olive-sided Flycatcher
White-breasted Nuthatch
Pine Grosbeak
Pine Siskin
Red Crossbill
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Solitary Vireo
Swainson's Thrush
Tennessee Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Varied Thrush
Warbling Vireo
Western Tanager
White-winged Crossbill
Yellow-rumped Warbler
American Redstart
Dipper
Lazuli Bunting
Red-eyed Vireo
Veery
Willow (Traill's) Flycatcher
Winter Wren
Clark's Nutcracker
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch
Water Pipit
Brown Creeper
House Wren
Mountain Bluebird
Pygmy Nuthatch
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Tree Swallow

Perching Birds (cont.)

Violet-green Swallow
Vaux's Swift
Brewer's Blackbird
Common Yellowthroat
Lincoln Sparrow
Red-winged Blackbird
Yellow-headed Blackbird
Bank Swallow
Black-billed Magpie
Brown-headed Cowbird
Cedar Waxwing
Chipping Sparrow
Cliff Swallow
Common Crow
Common Raven
Oregon Junco
Slate-colored Junco
Eastern Kingbird
Gray Jay
House Finch
Loggerhead Shrike
Robin
Rock Wren
Rough-winged Swallow
Starling
Stellar's Jay
Townsend's Solitaire
Western Wood Pewee
White-throated Swift

Waterfowl*

Barrow's Goldeneye
Bufflehead
Common Goldeneye
Common Merganser
Harlequin Duck
Hooded Merganser
Wood Duck
American Wigeon
Blue-winged Teal
Canada Goose
Canvasback
Cinnamon Teal
Gadwall
Green-winged Teal
Lesser Scaup
Mallard
Northern Shoveler
Redhead
Ring-necked Duck
Ruddy Duck
Pintail

*Migrants. Breeding status within Wilderness unknown.

Insect Eaters

Northern Water Shrew
Masked Shrew
Pigmy Shrew
Vagrant Shrew

Bats

Hoary Bat
Silver-haired Bat
Big Brown Bat
Western Big-eared Bat
Long-eared Myotis
Little Brown Myotis
Long-legged Myotis
Yuma Myotis

Carnivores

Grizzly Bear
Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf
Black Bear
Mountain Lion
Bobcat
Lynx
Shorttail Weasel
Longtail Weasel
Pine Martin
Fisher
Wolverine
Stripped Skunk
Mink
Coyote
Badger

Rodents

Red Squirrel
Columbian Ground Squirrel
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
Northern Flying Squirrel
Redtail Chipmunk
Yellow-Pine Chipmunk
Longtail Vole
Richardson's Vole
Heather Vole
Meadow Vole
Boreal Redback Vole
Deer Mouse
Western Jumping Mouse
Bushytail Woodrat
Northern Pocket Gopher
Northern Bog Lemming
Hoary Marmot
Yellowbelly Marmot
Muskrat
Porcupine
Beaver

Lagomorphs

Snowshoe Hare
Pika

Hoofed Mammals

Elk
Mule Deer
White-tailed Deer
Bighorn Sheep
Moose
Mountain Goat

Reptiles and Amphibians

Painted Turtle
Leopard Frog
Pacific Tree Frog
Western Toad
Common Garter Snake
Rubber Boa
Western Terrestrial Garter Snake
Northern Alligator Lizard
Western Skink

Compiled and edited by Al Bratkovich,
Libby Ranger District.

APPENDIX F

The following information was provided by Jerry Brown, Biologist, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks. November 1980

<u>NAME OF LAKE</u>	<u>REPRODUCTION</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>STOCKING DATA</u>	<u>FISH SIZE (1980)</u>
Upper Geiger	-		No Data	
Lower Geiger	Natural	Rainbow Cutthroat	No Data	8" to 12"
Upper Bramlet	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Lower Bramlet	No Data	No Data	No Data	12"
Upper Cedar	Natural	Rainbow	No Data	
Lower Cedar	Natural	Rainbow		
Baree	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1975, 1980	12"
Big Bear	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1975, 1980	Not Available
Little Bear	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1975, 1980	Not Available
Leigh	Natural	Brown Trout, Rainbow	1953	10"
Lower Sky	Stocked	Cutthroat	1960, 1970, 1980	-
Upper Sky	Stocked	Cutthroat	1969	-
Upper Hanging Valley	Natural	Rainbow	-	9"
Lower Hanging Valley	Natural	Rainbow	-	9" - 12"
Minor	Natural	Yellowstone Cutthroat	-	10" - 11"
Granite	Natural	Cutthroat	-	5" - 8"
Double	Natural	Rainbow	-	10" - 16"
Wishbone	Natural	Brown Trout		10"
Snowshoe, Cherry	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Parmenter, Ozette, Tahoka, Osakis, Vimy - NO DATA				
Engle Poor	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1959, 1965, 1975, 1980	No Data
Moran Basin	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1957, 1965, 1975, 1980	9" - 13"
St. Paul	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1957, 1965, 1975, 1980	12" - 13"
Buck	Natural	Westslope Cutthroat	-	7" - 8"
Lowell	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1968	8" - 10"
Wanless	Natural	Westslope Cutthroat	-	10" - 16"
Engle #1	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1968	No Data
Engle #2	Stocked	Westslope Cutthroat	1968	No Data
Engle #3	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data
Engle #4	Natural	Westslope Cutthroat	-	9"
Rock	Natural	Westslope Cutthroat, Rainbow	-	12"
Libby Lake	No Data	No Data	No Data	No Data

APPENDIX G

PRIORITY OF LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED

<u>AREA</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRIORITY CODE</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>
1. Mill Creek Claims	273	1, 2, 3, 4	1979
2. Great Northern Mountain	180.11	1, 2, 3, 4	1980
3. Geiger Lake Claims	44.45	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1980
4. Bear Lake Claims	83.29	4, 5	1980
5. Burlington Northern	845.42	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1981
6. Twin Peak Claims	40.66	4, 5	1982
7. Branigan Mine	146.54	1, 2, 3, 4	1982
8. Snowshoe Mine	156.40	1, 2, 3, 4	1982
9. Cable Creek Claims	95.76	1, 2, 4	1983
10. Lake Creek Claims	32.89	3, 4, 5	1983
11. Libby Creek Claims	89.82	1, 4	1983
12. Granite Creek Claim	18.51	4	1983

Priority Code

1. Areas threatened with imminent adverse use or development (roads, mining, subdivision, etc.).
2. Areas that have a potential to become an access barrier.
3. Land containing attractive recreational features (streams, lakes, waterfalls, historic).
4. Land within grizzly bear occupied range.
5. Land with wilderness-like attributes (solitude, panoramic views, undisturbed environment).

APPENDIX H

2323.43a--1

FOREST SERVICE MANUAL WASHINGTON, D.C.

INTERIM DIRECTIVE No. 16

July 8, 1980

DURATION: One year from issuance date unless previously terminated or reissued.

CHAPTER: 2320 - WILDERNESS, PRIMITIVE AREAS, AND WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

POSTING NOTICE: Last ID No. 15 in FSM 2320

REMOVE: ID No. 15, FSM 2320, 7/10/79

This reissues ID No. 15 of July 10, 1979, without any change in the text.

2321.32a - Proposal Outline

- D. 6. Description of each water resource measurement site and its relative importance in terms of water supply and flood forecasting or other purpose (FSM 2323.43a)

2323.43a - Snow Measurement

1. Policy

a. Snow in National Forest wildernesses may be measured at any time and in any place that snow managers consider necessary, subject to the conditions in items b through d.

c. Water resource and related climatological data involving snow measurements may be collected in wilderness subject to the following concept:

(1) No new data sites can be established unless they are parts of projects approved by the President under provisions of Section 4(d) (4) of the Wilderness Act. Use of existing data sites may continue until adequate correlation can be established with data sites outside the wilderness. Installation of automated equipment (sensing devices, data collection platforms, etc.) may be permitted on a temporary basis at existing data sites to accelerate the development of correlations with data sites outside the wilderness. The period of temporary occupancy will be determined by joint agreement between the Forest Service and the proponent prior to installation and will generally be less than 10 years, with provision for extension in the event that an adequate correlation is not established. Access will be by primitive means. However, where the use of a helicopter was an established practice, the practice may be continued (FSM 2323.43a, item 1b).

(2) Cabins already existing in the wilderness, used primarily as shelter for personnel taking snow measurements in the winter months, will be removed as soon as practical after adequate correlations are established between snow course measurements (manual) and the automated sensing device (snow pillow, isotopic gage, etc.).

(3) Only miniaturized and unobtrusive types of equipment may be installed, and must be camouflaged to blend with the terrain and vegetation as much as possible. Practices, such as burying equipment and using antenna which can be removed during nonuse periods, will be used to minimize the visual impacts on the data sites.

(d) Water resources and related climatological data may be collected in wilderness study areas subject to the following concepts:

(1) Temporary installation of automated equipment may be permitted at both existing data sites and at new sites for a terminable time period to provide a basis for correlation with data site outside of the wilderness study areas. Such installations will be removed when adequate correlations are established, unless the wilderness study has been concluded with a determination not to recommend wilderness. Temporary installations must not be permitted to degrade the potential of the area for wilderness designation. A description of each water resource measurement site and its relative importance in terms of water supply and flood forecasting or other purpose will be included in all wilderness study reports submitted to the Congress (FSM 2321.32a). Activities of a transitory nature such as use of off-road motorized vehicles and landing of aircraft will not be restricted, except where such restriction is part of a general closure of such specific use.

(2) The types of equipment permitted will conform to the concepts listed in item 1c(3) for wilderness.

J. B. HILMON
Associate Deputy Chief

APPENDIX I

Recreation Developments Outside Wilderness

The following is a list of existing and needed developments and their location.

Cabinet Ranger District	Location	Existing Facilities	Needed Facilities	Libby Ranger District	Location	Existing Facilities	Needed Facilities
	Rock Creek	Trail Register, undeveloped campsite, pit toilet, mineral withdrawal	Parking and turnaround, campground		Granite Creek	Small parking area, trail register, toilet, unloading ramp	Enlarge park- and turn-around after obtaining deed of further assurance on mining claims
	Moran Basin	Pit toilet, Trail Register	Unloading ramp, toilet and parking at legal closure on Lost Girl Road		Flower Creek	Small parking area, unloading ramp, hitchrack, trail register, toilet, garbage cans	Enlarge parking and turn-around
	North Fork Bull River	Trail Register	Parking, turnaround, toilet, campground facilities		BPA Rd. Divide	Trail Register	None
	Swamp Creek	Trail Register	Parking, turnaround, toilet, campground facilities, unloading ramp		Baree Creek	Small parking area, unloading ramp, trail register	Enlarge parking and turn-around, toilets, garbage cans, hitchracks
	East Fork Bull River	Trail Register, parking, turnaround, toilet	Campground facilities		Bramlet	Trail register	Parking and turnaround, garbage cans
	McKay Creek	Trail Register	Acquire pvt. land construction, parking, turnaround, toilet		Bear Lake	Trail Register	Parking and turnaround, garbage cans
					Bear Creek	Toilet, minimum development campground	None
					Cable Creek	Minimum development campground	None
Libby Ranger District	Leigh Creek	Trail Register, parking, turnaround, toilets, garbage cans	New toilet, picnic table		Poorman	Minimum development campground	None
	Geiger Lake Trail	Small parking area, unloading ramp, trail register	Enlarge parking and turnaround, hitchrack, garbage cans		Ramsey	None	Minimum development campground
	Cedar Creek	Trail Register, small parking area, toilet and hitchrack, garbage cans	Unloading ramp, toilet, parking	Troy District	Taylor Peak	None	Parking and turnaround, garbage can, toilets, trail register, unloading ramp, hitchrack, firecircles
					Grambauer	None	Develop on N.F. land, parking and turnaround, garbage can, trail register

CABINET DISTRICT TRAILS, MARKED TRAILS AND
SUGGESTED ROUTES

1. Swamp Creek Trail No. 912 (7.6 miles in Wilderness, 4 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail from Swamp Creek Road to Carney Pass. Used by hikers and stock and a key trail for access between Swamp Creek, Geiger Lakes, Bear Lake and Baree Lake and is the southern approach to the Cabinets.
 - b. Needs: None.
2. McKay Creek Trail No. 924 (1.4 miles in Wilderness, 5.0 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Main access route from the McKay Creek road to Wanless Lake.
 - b. Needs: Need new trail bridge at McKay Creek.
3. Old Daly Trail (Moran Basin) No. 993 (1.0 miles in Wilderness, 1 mile outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail from the Lost Girl Road to Moran Basin.
 - b. Needs: Major reconstruction from ridge to Moran Basin.
4. St. Paul Trail No. 646 (3.0 miles in Wilderness, 0.2 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail from the E. Fork Bull River Road to St. Paul Lake.
 - b. Needs: Heavy maintenance needed on 2 miles of this trail.
5. Middle Fork Bull River Trail No. 978 (6.0 miles in Wilderness, 2.0 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail from the end of the Middle Fork Road to the junction of Ibex and Bighorn Creek.
 - b. Needs: None.
6. North Fork Bull River Trail No. 972 (2.5 miles in Wilderness, 1 mile outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail extends from the end of the North Fork Road to the start of the suggested route at Verdun Creek.
 - b. Needs: None.
7. Ibex Creek Marked Trail (3.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Abandoned trail.
 - b. Needs: Reopen old Trail No. 978 to marked trail standards.
8. Goat Rocks to Dad's Peak No. 981 Marked Trail (0.5 miles in Wilderness, 1 mile outside).
 - a. Present situation: Old abandoned trail extending from the Goat Creek Road to Dad's Peak. Registration box has been placed at the trail head.
- b. Needs: None.
9. Devils Club to Dad's Peak Marked Trail No. 966.
 - a. Present situation: Existing old trail No. 966 from the E. Fork Bull River Road to Dad's Peak.
 - b. Needs: Maintenance on tread, lower 3½ miles of trail.
10. Buck Lake - Wanless Lake Suggested Route (0.7 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Route used by fishermen.
 - b. Needs: None.
11. Carney Pass - Wanless Lake Suggested Route (2.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Presently used by fishermen and hikers to get to the Lake from the Pass.
 - b. Needs: Mark the take-off points from the Pass and the Lake.
12. Engle Lake Suggested Route (1.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent route which would extend northeast along Engle Ridge from Rail No. 932 to Engle Lake.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off points.
13. Wanless - Rock Lake Suggested Route (2.0 miles in Wilderness, 3.0 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent route between the two lakes.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off points at both ends.
14. Rock Lake to St. Paul Lake Suggested Route (3.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent route between the two lakes.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off points at both ends.
15. St. Paul Peak Suggested Route (2.5 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Old Trail No. 993 goes from the ridge above Moran Basin to St. Paul Peak.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off points, minor tread work and minimum trail head facilities at end of Chicago Peak Road.
16. North Fork Bull River to Lowell Lake (2.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Lowell Lake (Sec. 32 Lake) is used by fishermen and goes from

the Verdun Creek junction to the lake.

b. Needs: Mark take-off points.

17. "A" Peak Suggested Routes (3.75 miles in Wilderness).

a. Present situation: Nonexistent route from Bull River Trail at Verdun Creek to "A" Peak.

b. Needs: Mark take-off points.

18. North Fork Bull River to Granite Lake Suggested Route (2.0 miles in Wilderness on Cabinet District).

a. Present situation: Nonexistent route over Vimy Ridge past Double and Wishbone Lakes to Granite Lake.

b. Needs: Mark take-off points.

LIBBY DISTRICT TRAILS, MARKED TRAILS AND SUGGESTED ROUTES

1. Cabinet Divide Trail No. 360.1 (5.9 miles in Wilderness).

a. Present situation: Existing trail from Upper Cedar Lake to Flower Creek Trail. This is a main trail for foot and horse use and makes loop trips possible between Cedar, Parmenter and Flower Creeks.

b. Needs: None.

2. Cabinet Divide Trail No. 360.3 (5 miles in Wilderness, .5 miles outside).

a. Present situation: Existing trail from Carney Pass to B.P.A. powerline road.

b. Needs: None.

3. Cedar Creek Trail No. 141 (2.5 miles in Wilderness, 2.8 miles outside).

a. Present situation: Existing trail from the end of the Cedar Creek Road to the Cabinet Divide Trail.

b. Needs: The trail passes through many wet areas and needs some relocation and reconstruction.

4. Flower Creek Trail No. 137 (3.7 miles in Wilderness, 1.8 miles outside).

a. Present situation: Main access route into the Cabinets Upper end of the trail is low standard and in need of reconstruction.

b. Needs: Reconstruction and relocation of the trail in the wet, boggy areas.

5. Granite Lake Trail No. 136 (4 miles in Wilderness, 2 miles outside).

a. Present situation: Key trail to Granite Falls and Granite Lake. Sections of the trail need reconstruction as it crosses wet areas.

b. Needs: Reconstruction of portions of the trail.

6. Parmenter Creek Trail No. 140 (1.7 miles in Wilderness, 5.5 miles outside).

a. Present situation: This key trail extends from the end of the road at Stonehocker's property to the Cedar Lake Trail. Sections of the trail need reconstruction where it crosses wet areas.

b. Needs: Reconstruction of portions of the trail and a right-of-way across Stonehocker's and White's land.

7. Minor Lake Trail No. 317 (4.5 miles in Wilderness, .7 miles outside).

a. Present situation: This trail extends from its junction with the Parmenter Creek Trail to the Flower Creek Divide.

b. Needs: Reconstruction and possibly some relocation above Minor Lake. This portion is extremely steep and several stream channels follow the trail.

8. Carney Pass Trail No. 656 (2.0 miles in Wilderness, 2 miles outside).

a. Present situation: This is the main access trail to Lower Geiger Lake, Upper Geiger and Carney Pass.

b. Needs: Minor amount of drainage structure above Upper Geiger Lake.

9. Fourth of July Creek Trail No. 115 (.5 miles inside Wilderness).

a. Present situation: This is an old mining road leading to Upper Geiger Lake and Trail No. 656. Use is light as most users travel Trail No. 656.

b. Needs: Two bridges washed out and in need of repair.

10. Leigh Lake Trail No. 132 (.8 miles in Wilderness, .7 miles outside).

a. Present situation: This is the most heavily used trail in the Cabinets and is strictly a hiker trail.

b. Needs: Main bridge in NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 6, T28N, R31W, is out and presents a safety hazard to users in late June and July.

11. Bramlet Creek Trail No. 658 (.2 miles in Wilderness, 1.5 miles outside).

a. Present situation: The Trail follows an old mining road from the Branagan Mine to Bramlet Lake. Recent land status work shows error in the location of the Branagan Mine properties. Trail mileage figures inside and outside the Wilderness are in error.

b. Needs: Locate the boundaries of the private property and correct the mileage figures. Right-of-way needed as well as road blocks on the trail to prohibit 4-wheel traffic from going to the Lake.

12. Baree Creek Trail No. 489 (3.0 miles in Wilderness, 2.0 miles outside).

- a. Present situation: Lightly used trail extending from the Silver Butte Road to Baree Lake and to the Cabinet Divide Trail.
 - b. Needs: Portions of the trail need some reconstruction to avoid wet, boggy areas.
13. Mill Creek Trail No. 657 (.5 miles in Wilderness, 2 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Low use high standard trail that goes approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile into the Wilderness.
 - b. Needs: None.
 14. Divide Cut-Off Trail No. 63 (1 mile in Wilderness, 1 mile outside).
 - a. Present situation: An existing trail in fair condition extending from Trail No. 531 to the Cabinet Divide Trail No. 360.3.
 - b. Needs: Some reconstruction and possible relocation is needed in areas. Portions of the trail go through wet, boggy areas.
 15. Hanging Valley Marked Trail (2.2 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Heavily used fisherman access to the Hanging Valley Lakes.
 - b. Needs: Brushing out.
 16. Granite Lake to Cabinet Divide Suggested Route (3.0 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent but a number of people hike to Wishbone and Double Lakes from the Granite Lake Trail.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-offs.
 17. Leigh Lake to Snowshoe Peak Suggested Route (2.5 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent but is the general route used to climb Snowshoe Peak.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off.
 18. Vimy Lake to Sugar Loaf Suggested Route (6.2 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: No trail and would go through scattered Granite along the ridge.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off. This would be a tie for foot travelers from the north end to the north central portion of the Cabinets.
 19. Klatawa Lake Suggested Route (3.5 miles in Wilderness).
 - a. Present situation: Old Trail No. 313 with several creek crossings. Trail take-offs have been marked.
 - b. Needs: None.
 20. Bear Creek to Alaska Peak Suggested Route (1.2 miles in Wilderness, 1 mile outside).
 - a. Present situation: Nonexistent. Hikers

presently climb from the end of the Bear Creek Road to Alaska Peak.

- b. Needs: Mark take-off.

21. Scenery Mtn. - Grambauer Mtn. Suggested Route (2.0 miles in Wilderness, 1.25 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing old Trail No. 383 ties into the two mountains.
 - b. Needs: Mark take-off.
22. Libby Creek Marked Trail (1.0 miles in Wilderness, 0.1 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Old Libby Creek Trail No. 119 which was reopened in 1973. Trail take-off marked and registration box planned 1974.
 - b. Needs: None.

TROY DISTRICT TRAILS, MARKED TRAILS AND SUGGESTED ROUTES

1. Taylor Peak Trail No. 320 (0.3 miles in Wilderness, 5.5 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Existing trail from the Taylor Peak Road and goes a short distance into the Wilderness.
 - b. Needs: Construction of approximately 2 miles of trail to connect this trail with Trail No. 360 near Dome Mtn.
2. Crowell Creek Marked Trail (5.0 miles in Wilderness, 1.4 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Portions of the marked trail follow the old Trail No. 326. It will go from Highway 200 to the Gus Brink Suggested Route.
 - b. Needs: Reconstruct approximately 4.5 miles of marked trail.
3. Grambauer Marked Trail No. 319 (1.0 miles in Wilderness, 4 miles outside).
 - a. Present situation: Low standard trail reaching Grambauer Mountain from the Shannon Lake Road area.
 - b. Needs: Some reconstruction at the lower end and the necessary right-of-way.

CABINET DISTRICT TRAILS OUTSIDE WILDERNESS

1. Rock Lake Trail No. 935.
 - a. Present situation: Trail is in poor condition for horse travel but good for hikers.
 - b. Needs: Maintain for hikers use.
2. Green Mountain Trail No. 921.
 - a. Present situation: In poor condition.
 - b. Needs: None
3. Engle Peak Trail No. 932.

- a. Present situation: Logging road has replaced portions of the Trail. This road is closed to motorized equipment until 1985.
 - b. Needs: Heavy tread work.
4. Bear Paw Trail No. 923.
- a. Present situation: Runs from McKay Creek to Green Mountain Trail is in fair condition.
 - b. Needs: None.
5. Engle Peak Trail No. 96A.
- a. Present situation: Fair condition.
 - b. Needs: Tread work.

LIBBY DISTRICT TRAILS OUTSIDE WILDERNESS

1. Scenery Lookout Trail No. 649.
- a. Present situation: Access trail to Scenery Lookout from Cedar Creek Road.
 - b. Needs: None.
2. Little Bear Lake Trail No. 531 (Fisher River District).
- a. Present situation: An existing route in fair condition extending from Silver Butte Road to Divide Cut-Off Trail No. 63.
 - b. Needs: Reconstruction in the wet areas.
3. Parmenter - Flower Loop Trail No. 139.
- a. Present situation: Existing trail which serves as the loop connection between Flower and Parmenter Creek. Trail is in good condition and key access.
 - b. Needs: None.

CABINET DISTRICT ROADS

1. East Fork Rock Creek Road No. 150.
- a. Present situation: A low standard road. This is important access to Rock Lake area. This road is closed to general public vehicle use because of the grizzly bear habitat. Hikers welcome.
 - b. Needs: None.
2. Swamp Creek Road No. 2212.
- a. Present situation: Existing road.
 - b. Needs: None.
3. McKay Creek Road No. 1022.
- a. Present situation: A low standard road and main access route to the Wilderness.
 - b. Needs: Reconstruction of 5 miles of the road and approximately 4 miles of new construction.
4. Orr Loop Road No. 2285.

- a. Present situation: Existing road on Orr Creek in fair condition. This road is closed until 1984 to the general public.
 - b. Needs: None.
5. Lost Girl Road No. 2278.
- a. Present situation: Existing road in good condition. This road is closed to the general public until 1984.
 - b. Needs: None.
6. East Fork of Bull River Road No. 4072.
- a. Present situation: Existing road in good condition.
 - b. Needs: None.
7. Snake Pass Road No. 410.1.
- a. Present situation: Existing County road in good condition.
 - b. Needs: Road extends up the South Fork of the North Fork Bull River and down Snake Creek. Needs repair in several slide areas.
8. Goat Rocks Road No. 2289.
- a. Present situation: Existing road in good condition.
 - b. Needs: None.

LIBBY DISTRICT ROADS

1. Leigh Creek Road No. 4786.
- a. Present situation: This road was rebuilt in 1968.
 - b. Needs: Planning teams will make a decision on the merits of this road when P.U. 26 is evaluated.
2. Cedar Creek Road No. 402.
- a. Present situation: This is a low standard single track road on the key access route to north end of Cabinets.
 - b. Needs: None.
3. Granite Creek Road No. 618.
- a. Present situation: The upper end of this road has been rebuilt and graveled.
 - b. Needs: Deeds of further assurance for access through existing mining claims.
4. Flower Creek Road.
- a. Present situation: Good single track road.
 - b. Needs: Additional turnouts.
5. Bear Creek, Poorman Creek, Cable Creek, Ramsey and Libby Creek Road.
- a. Present situation: Logging access roads

ending in clearcut blocks near the Wilderness boundary. Logging debris and roadside debris partially cleaned up.

- b. Needs: Finish clean up of the roads.

6. Parmenter Creek Road.

- a. Present situation: County road going to the Stonehocker Ranch and main access road for the Parmenter Creek drainage.

- b. Needs: None.

7. Geiger Lake Road.

- a. Present situation: Existing road closed 1 mile from the trail take-off due to a soil slip. This is a recurring problem as the road is not built in stable soils.

- b. Needs: Study the costs of permanently repairing this road. If costs are excessive, then construct a turnabout, parking area, etc., at the existing horseramp which is approximately 300 yards from the soil slip.

8. Snowshoe Mine Road.

- a. Present situation: Single track mining road leading to the Snowshoe Creek Mine.

- b. Needs: None.

9. Bramlet Creek Road.

- a. Present situation: Low standards single track mining road.

- b. Needs: Road Needs some relocation, turn-outs and right-of-way through the Brannigan Mine properties.

10. Silver Dollar Road.

- a. Present situation: Road generally not passable until late July due to wet, boggy road conditions. Several areas in the road where there is no "bottom" until August. Road forks the West Fisher and one other creek.

- b. Needs: Two bridges, gravel and some reconstruction.

11. Golden West Road.

- a. Present situation: Low standard single track mining road going to the Gloria and Way Up mine properties.

- b. Needs: None, this is a primitive road and best if left in this condition.

12. Silver Butte Road (Fisher River Ranger District).

- a. Present situation: Portions of this road are a low standard single track old logging and mining road.

- b. Needs: Some relocation and reconstruction. Right-of-ways should be obtained from Northern Pacific.

13. B.P.A. Powerline Road (Fisher River Ranger District).

- a. Present situation: Existing single lane road constructed by B.P.A. during 1967 extending from Silver Butte Road to Cabinet Divide.

- b. Needs: Road will be closed to all traffic except for administrative traffic. (Planning Unit #27 guideline).

TROY DISTRICT ROADS

1. Taylor Peak Road No. 320.

- a. Present situation: Existing road on State land extending from State Highway 202, 2.5 miles into NE corner of Sec. 16, T30N, R33W.

- b. Needs: Brushing out and drainage.

APPENDIX J

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